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O'NEILL VOICES 'DISSENT' ON HU NA ASYLUM

OW131858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill today voiced dissent from the U.S. Government decision to treat Hu Na as a case of "political asylum."

In a press conference held here on April 12, he was asked if he thought the government was right about the Hu Na asylum. He replied that he "honestly believes this government would be better off we took the advice of the highly paid and educated people the State Department sends to that part of the world. They know the culture and understand it." He said he understood "their advice was different from the actions taken."

U.S.-CHINA AMITY GROUP HEAD HITS REAGAN POLICY

OW131128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 13 Apr 83

["Reagan Urged To Support U.S.-China Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 12 (XINHUA) -- President of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association Unita Blackwell has written to President Ronald Reagan, expressing concern and dismay over the administration's statement and actions in handling relations with China.

In a letter to Reagan on April 8, Blackwell said the ambiguity in the statement and actions of the Reagan administration, which sent confusing messages to the American people and the People's Republic of China, "has caused U.S.-China relations to revert to an uncertain state." She noted that the decision to grant political asylum to Chinese tennis player Hu Na "is one among many ambiguous actions causing confusion in China." She urged Reagan to support unequivocally the U.S.-China policy "so painstakingly crafted over these eleven years by four U.S. presidents."

HU NA CASE NOT ONLY EXAMPLE OF U.S. INTERFERENCE

HK140208 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Apr 83 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY Commentator: "U.S. Miscalculation"]

[Text] China's announced cancellation of all official cultural and bilateral athletic exchanges with the U.S. for the rest of 1983 is a predictable consequence of U.S. mishandling of Hu Na's case.

Premier Zhao Ziyang warned just 10 days ago that China will never place advancement of relations with any country above safeguarding its national dignity, independence and sovereignty. He pointed out that the Chinese people has fought for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for well over a century and had made tremendous sacrifices. He stated explicitly that China was not satisfied with the existing state of Sino-U.S. relations.



The message was clear enough. The Chinese people will not stand humiliation, especially from a country which cannot claim an unblemished record in its relations with China. Yet, the U.S. Administration, which repeatedly professes its wish to develop friendly relations with China, chose to turn a deaf ear. It has not been above taking advantage of the personal anguish and agony of a 19-year-old girl for imagined political "gains", and made her into an unwitting focus of controversy in Sino-U.S. relations.

#### Legal Fiction

Miss Hu was a promising but still unaccomplished tennis player, who did not speak English. Her departure from her teammates under enticement and coercion, her being kept incommunicado for eight long months, and the eventual decision to grant her "political asylum" prove the U.S. Government actively connived with a handful of American rightwing ideologues and agents from Taiwan to create this political farce.

The legal fiction on which Hu Na was granted "asylum" is ludicrous and untenable. Her alleged unwillingness to be pressured into joining the Communist Party was said to constitute grounds for "persecution." Yet, everyone knows that membership in the ruling party of China is an honour generally aspired to but not easily granted. There has never been an instance of anyone being "pressured" to join.

It is claimed it was "ethical" to respect her wish not to be involved in a provincial "factional" feud. Yet, Washington has now embroiled her in an international controversy, depriving her and her parents of the family love that is their natural right. What sort of ethical value is this?

The unethical and political handling of Hu Na's case on the part of the U.S. Government is bad enough in itself, but the gravity of the matter lies in the fact that it is not an isolated instance of wilfully creating irritants to aggravate relations with China.

#### Interference

As Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang has said, the "Taiwan Relations Act", the persistent arms sales to Taiwan, the connivance with Taiwanese agents to entice and coerce Chinese athletes and students, and the granting of "political asylum" -- these are all acts of interference in China's domestic affairs, infringement of China's sovereignty, and hurting the feelings of the Chinese people. They are all manifestations of hegemonism.

China is willing to develop its relations with the United States, but only on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

If the U.S. Government is genuine in its professed wish to put Sino-U.S. relations on a stable and lasting basis, there should be no room for any opportunist miscalculation.

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U.S. FOUNDATION TO SHOW CHINESE INVENTIONS

OW131430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A China ancient traditional technology exhibition will be staged in the American city of Atlanta, according to a contract signed here this evening between the China Science and Technology Museum and the Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc.

The contract provides that the show will be mounted at the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, Georgia, the United States, from October 13, 1984, to January 13, 1985.

Following the signing ceremony, Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, gave a reception to mark the conclusion of the contract. Members of a delegation from the Georgia Tech Foundation were among the guests.

PRC-U.S. JOINT VENTURE OPENS IN SHANGHAI 13 APR

OW132022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai-Foxboro Meters Company, a joint venture producing measuring and control meters for industrial automation, opened this morning in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial and port city.

The third Sino-U.S. joint enterprise in the city, the company was started by the Shanghai Municipal Instruments and Meters Company and the Foxboro Company of the United States.

This new company has a capital of 10 million U.S. dollars, with the Shanghai company holding 51 percent of the shares.

During the cooperation period of 20 years, the joint venture is entitled to produce Foxboro products including those yet to be developed.

Shanghai-Foxboro has already received orders worth two million yuan (about one million U.S. dollars), a company spokesman said.

U.S. COURT LACKS JURISDICTION IN BONDS CASE

HK111002 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 13, 28 Mar 83 p 4

["Notes from the editors' column by international editor Mu Youlin: "'Sino-U.S. Dispute'"]

[Text] In your opinion, how can the dispute between China and the United States on the Huguang railways bearer bonds be settled? It seems that if China appears in court, or entrusts lawyers to make clear China's position in court, the issue would not be difficult to resolve. Why have you categorically rejected such a solution?

China is a sovereign state and should not appear in court.

Sovereign immunity from the jurisdiction of any foreign court is a long-established, universally accepted principle of international law that China incontestably enjoys. It is in violation of the principle of international law and the United Nations Charter that a U.S. district court named the People's Republic of China the defendant, issued a summons to the Chinese foreign minister and, ignoring the fact that the Chinese Government had delivered a number of notes to the U.S. Government reiterating China's consistent position on this issue, actually made a "judgment by default" against the People's Republic of China, ruling that the Chinese Government should pay the plaintiffs.

The argument that "foreign countries do not enjoy absolute sovereign immunity" mentioned in the U.S. State Department statement has not been generally accepted and is not a universally recognized principle of international law. The domestic act adopted by the United States to change its attitude on absolute sovereign immunity has no legal effect on other countries. Foreign states have no obligation to accept another country's domestic law that violates international law.

Furthermore, the so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds were issued in 1911 by the Qing government with a view to obtaining loans from a consortium of foreign banks on the pretext of constructing the Guangdong-Hankou railway so as to maintain its reactionary rule. It also is a long-established principle of international law that odious debts are not to be succeeded to.

After long years of arduous struggle, the Chinese people overthrew the old regime and established a new government. It is with full moral and legal grounds that the government of new China neither recognizes the foreign debts (including bonds of all kinds) incurred by the defunct Chinese governments, nor accepts obligation to repay them.

Every country has its own political system. That the United States adopts the system of three-branches of power and of independence of its judicial organs is its own business. But, according to international law, only the U.S. Government represents the United States in external relations. It is inconceivable for the Chinese Government to deal with the legislative, judicial and administrative departments of the United States separately. Still less that it should accept the unilateral judgment of a U.S. court on a dispute between the two countries. Any disputes between the two countries can only be settled through diplomatic channels and the Huguang railways bearer bonds case is no exception.

The Chinese people cannot accept the U.S. request that China act according to U.S. judicial procedures. Why should China appear in court or entrust lawyers to explain its position in court? The Chinese Government has made representations to the U.S. Government on a number of occasions and its position is clear. We maintain that a U.S. court has no jurisdiction over a sovereign state.

The Chinese Government has made clear to the U.S. Government that should the U.S. side, in defiance of international law, attach properties of the People's Republic of China in the United States, the Chinese Government reserves the right to take measures accordingly.

Both China and the United States should be sincere and take real steps to show it if they really wish Sino-U.S. relations to continue to develop. We hope that China's sovereignty and the feelings of the Chinese people are truly respected, and that all factors detrimental to Sino-U.S. relations are eliminated as early as possible.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SRV INCURSIONS AGAINST PRC

OW131512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 13 Apr 83

["Commentary" by correspondent Guo Dong: "Motive of Vietnam's Provocations Against China"]

[Text] Beijing, April 13 -- The growing Vietnamese military provocations and incursions into Chinese border territory are aimed at diverting the attention of the world community from Vietnam's military operation against Kampuchean resistance forces and refugee camps and incursion into Thai territory.

The Vietnamese authorities, while making false charges about "Chinese provocation" against Vietnam, has stepped up military provocations and intrusions into Chinese border territory. In March alone, Vietnamese forces made military provocations on more than 70 occasions, firing over 4,000 rounds of ammunition, killing or wounding 14 Chinese border residents and intruding into Chinese territory on three occasions for sabotage activities.

As its recent military operation against Kampuchean resistance forces and refugee camps and incursion into Thai territory have met strong condemnation by world public opinion, Vietnam's current stepped-up military provocations in China's border areas are designed to cover up its above crimes and reduce the pressure from the world community.

Vietnam's provocations in China's border areas proved once again that its profession of willingness to "resume negotiations and restore normal relations with China" is nothing but a trick to get out of its plight. [quotation marks as received]

In recent years the Hanoi rulers have racked their brains to cover up the crimes they perpetrated in Kampuchea. However, the more tricks they play, the more they expose themselves.

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

## Visits Cattle Centers

OW131148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang visited major centers of sheep and cattle raising here today to make a first-hand study of the industry which has made New Zealand the world's biggest exporter of dairy products and mutton. He was accompanied by New Zealand Minister for Foreign Affairs W.E. Cooper.

In the morning he inspected the Guthrey breeding services at the South Island breeding center, 16 kilometers north of Christchurch city. The center, a modern complex with excellent bull handling facilities, was established in 1971. It collects cattle semen, processed, deep frozen and stored for future use at the center.

Premier Zhao showed great interest in how the center applies the results of scientific research to the breeding of pedigree cattle. He asked the staff members of the center about artificial insemination and progeny test, about the raising of the genetic merits of the dairy cattle. At one point, when he was shown four highly productive Friesian cows, he jokingly asked whether there had been queen contests among the cows.

Then Premier Zhao was presented a container of bull semen as gift, which he handed over to He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, asking him to choose the best cows for artificial insemination.

Later in the day, Premier Zhao visited the Lincoln Agriculture College, the third oldest agricultural institution in New Zealand.

H.M. Hurst, chairman of the college council, took the guests round to see the experimental farms, where Premier Zhao was given a detailed description of the experiments and research work carried out there.

After watching a farming machinery demonstration, Premier Zhao presented a set of horticultural encyclopedia of five hundred years ago as a gift to the college. "We are lagging behind now, but in the past we were advanced. From this, you can see China has a bright future," Premier Zhao said.

#### Attends Christchurch Reception

OW131424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Christchurch Mayor Hamish Hay held a reception at the townhall here this evening for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who arrived here this morning for a 5-day visit to New Zealand.

Christchurch, the second biggest city in New Zealand, is the first stop of the Chinese premier's visit, the first by a Chinese head of government since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972.

Among the more than 300 people attending the reception was New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper, who acts as minister in attendance during Premier Zhao's visit.

In his speech at the reception, Hay expressed a warm welcome to Premier Zhao and his party. He said that the visit to Christchurch will be a memorable one.

The mayor said: "The Christchurch City Council recently announced the establishment of a friendship link with the Province of Gansu and I am confident that this friendly relationship will do much to promote closer understanding and stronger cultural and trade ties between this particular part of New Zealand and China in the years ahead."

"One of the main reasons why the province of Gansu was chosen was because it was in this area that Rewi Alley, who was educated in Christchurch, worked for over a decade in establishing small-scale industrial co-operatives, and ever since his name has been greatly respected by the people of Gansu and China as a whole," the mayor said.

He added: "I am confident that your visit will do much to further the growing understanding and accord already existing between our community and the People's Republic of China."

In his speech, Premier Zhao expressed his sincere congratulations to the establishment of friendly relations between Gansu Province and Christchurch.



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He said "Sino-New Zealand friendship is in the interests of the two countries, and also important to the maintenance of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world as a whole."

The Chinese premier expressed his belief that with the joint efforts, Sino-New Zealand friendship will grow in strength and develop steadily.

Premier Zhao Ziyang leaves here tomorrow for Wellington to continue his visit.

#### Arrives in Wellington

OWL40200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Wellington, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here this morning from Christchurch. Accompanied by New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs Warren Cooper, the Chinese premier flew into here at 11:30 a.m. local time. He was met at the airport by Michael Fowler, mayor of Wellington city.

Also present at the airport were staff of the Chinese Embassy in Wellington, representatives of the Chinese community here and representatives of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society. Many people were waving Chinese national flags.

Arriving in Wellington on board the same plane were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Vice Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery He Kang; Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen and other members of Premier Zhao's entourage.

Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Muldoon are scheduled to hold talks here today and tomorrow on bilateral relations and the international and regional situation as well.

#### Muldoon Welcomes Zhao

OWL40738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Wellington, April 14 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, braving a chilly autumn rain, held a welcome ceremony for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon.

Premier Zhao was greeted by Prime Minister Muldoon when he arrived at the ceremony site in front of the round Parliament House, accompanied by Foreign Minister Warren Cooper. He was cheered and applauded by a crowd of school-children who stood in the rain to greet the Chinese premier.

Muldoon then invited Zhao to take the salute. The ceremony included the presenting of arms, the playing of the national anthems of China and New Zealand and the review of an honor guard provided by the New Zealand Navy.

The flag of China was broken out on the flagpole on the right of the saluting base at the commencement of the ceremony.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Vice Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery He Kang; Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen and other members of Premier Zhao's entourage were also present at the ceremony.

After the ceremony, the two leaders went to the conference room in the Parliament building for talks on bilateral relations.

#### Zhao, Muldoon Hold Talks

OWL40910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Wellington, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon discussed bilateral relations during their first meeting here this afternoon. Muldoon made a brief account of the economic situation in New Zealand first. Then Premier Zhao talked about China's economic development in recent years, particularly the implementation of the policy of economic readjustment in the past few years and its good effects on the economy. Premier Zhao also gave an outline of the economic development of China in the future. He stressed that China will continue with its open policy in foreign economic relations and hoped to further commercial, economic and technological cooperation with other countries.

They also exchanged views on the further development of Sino-New Zealand trade and economic cooperation. Zhao expressed the hope that trade and economic and technological cooperation will develop further in the second decade after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The talks proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. The heads of the two governments agreed that ministers of both sides concerned will discuss the development of bilateral trade and economic and technological cooperation tomorrow.

Taking part in the meeting on the Chinese side were also Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Vice Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery He Kang; Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen; Assistant Foreign Minister and Director of the America's and Oceania Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen; and board Director and Vice President of the China International Trust and Investment Company Jing Shuping.

Attending the meeting on the New Zealand side were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture Duncan MacIntyre; Foreign Minister Warren Cooper and Ambassador to China Francis Anthony Small.

#### CHINA DAILY Commentator

HK140220 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Apr 83 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator "Historic Visit"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang begins his state visit to New Zealand today. His host, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon, was the first foreign government leader he welcomed after becoming premier himself.



Later this week, Premier Zhao will visit Australia and become the first government leader to be received by the new Labour Prime Minister, Bob Hawke.

It is the first visit to Oceania by a head of government of the People's Republic of China. Prime ministers of the two South Pacific countries were guests in Beijing several times in the first decade after the establishment of diplomatic relations with China in 1972.

China's bilateral relations with both Australia and New Zealand have made steady and marked progress in a period when the international situation has been complex and volatile.

#### Identical Views

There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and its South Pacific neighbours, and they have demonstrated how countries of different cultures, political systems and approaches can recognize their common interests and build close and valuable relations based on mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual respect.

China and the two Oceanian countries share identical views on many important international issues, in particular those in regard to opposing aggression and expansion and maintaining world peace. In their bilateral relations, the parties have always abided by the international norms and principles set forth in the communiques on the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

These factors serve as a firm basis for the steady development of friendly relations and co-operation. China's trade with both countries has increased more than ten fold in a decade, and their economic and technological co-operation has made a good beginning. Among a variety of cultural and scientific exchanges, Chinese scientists have been to the Antarctic stations of both Australia and New Zealand for joint surveys.

With China's continued efforts to modernize its economy and to develop its economic ties with the outside world, there are broad vistas for development of close co-operation in all these fields.

#### Defend the Peace

China and the two countries Premier Zhao is visiting all belong to the Asian-Pacific region, and the region is unfortunately no more pacific than other regions in the world. There are open acts of aggression and expansion, especially in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, where blood is still being shed daily by patriotic fighters for national independence.

As countries pledged to oppose hegemonism and to preserve world peace, these countries as well as China have common interests with the ASEAN and other Asian and Pacific countries. It will be necessary, as always, for all of the peace-loving countries in the region to continue close co-ordination and maintain a common position so that a just solution could be found to end the acts of aggression and restore peace and stability in the region.

CHEN MUHUA GIVEN 'GRAND' WELCOME BY FRENCH

OW131008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to France Cao Keqiang gave a grand reception at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to France by Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Chen Muhua who is leaving for Austria tomorrow at the end of her six-day visit.

Some 100 government officials including Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson and Transport Minister Charles Fiterman as well as leading business figures attended the reception.

The Chinese state councillor who arrived here last week has been accorded a grand, cordial welcome by the French Government. She has met with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson as well as leading figures in business circles.

In their wide-ranging, friendly talks, the two sides reviewed the past development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and discussed in detail the prospects of expanding trade relations. They agreed on the ways to expand grain trade in the next three years.

During her stay, Chen Muhua and her party also visited a nuclear power station, auto factories, and ports.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES TURKEY FOR EGYPT

OW140214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Ankara, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese cultural delegation left here for Cairo today after a six-day visit to Turkey.

This is the first visit by a high level Chinese Government delegation since Turkish President Kenan Evren's visit to China last December, during which a cultural exchange agreement was signed between the two countries.

During their stay here, members of the Chinese delegation discussed with their Turkish counterparts an exchange of specialists in arts, music and literature.

They have agreed to sign an agreement on cooperation on television and radio broadcast.

The Chinese delegation, led by Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi, arrived here on April 7.

SWEDISH CP LEADER WERNER VISITS SHANGHAI

Chen Guodong Fetes Group

OW130514 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, on the evening of 11 April met and feted the Swedish Communist Left Party delegation led by its Chairman Lars Werner, according to a report from XINHUA's Shanghai branch.

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The Chinese and Swedish comrades had cordial and friendly conversations during the meeting and the banquet. The distinguished Swedish guests arrived in Shanghai from Xian by plane on 11 April in the company of Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

#### Werner Addresses Workers

OW132002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party (Communist), said here today his delegation had seen on its visit to China the enormous enthusiasm and pride the Chinese people cherish for the future. Chairman Lars Werner, also head of his party's delegation here, said this in a speech he delivered in the Western Shanghai Workers' Palace this evening. Werner said: "The flames kindled by the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai in 1921 have helped to develop it into one of the largest communist parties in the world. No one can deny the fact that the Chinese Communist Party liberated China from under the rule of the internal and external oppressors and scored tremendous achievements, winning admiration from the world public."

Werner said that his delegation's China visit testifies to the friendly relationship between the Chinese and Swedish communists. "The two parties share identical views on many issues, though differing on some others," he said. "We agree with each other on the basic principle governing the internal cooperation of the international communist movement and workers movement, as well as the cooperation between our two parties," he continued. "The principle is that such cooperation must be based on the independence of each party and non-interference in each other's affairs, and that each party should work out its policies independently."

Referring to the international situation, Werner said: "We support the people of Central America and southern Africa in their struggles for liberation, the struggle of the Palestinian people, and the Korean people in their struggle for peaceful reunification of the country. It is our position that the Afghan people should decide their future without outside interference. The international crisis is not only shown in the mounting arms expansion and growing danger of war, but also in the fact that the world economy is in its most serious crisis since the 1930's. Its source is the crisis of the capitalist countries," he said.

Werner said the struggle for a new international economic order is a very important task. "That's why we support the people of various countries in their struggle for national and social emancipation," he said.

Werner said: "The great theory of Marxism brings the Chinese and Swedish parties together. We hope that the contacts and cooperation of our two parties will promote the existing fine relations between Sweden and China to the benefit of both."

The delegation arrived in Shanghai April 11 and was entertained at a banquet given by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW121402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Tehran, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fan Zuokai presented his letter of credentials to President of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Khamene'i here today at the presidential palace.

During a friendly conversation, President Khamene'i expressed his agreement with the Chinese ambassador that there are many things in common between China and Iran, notably their opposition to superpower hegemonism and adherence to a policy of non-alignment. He believed that there are broad areas for the development of relationship between the two countries.

The Chinese ambassador arrived here last month to take up his post.

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW140241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Dakar, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Gambian President Dawda Jawara yesterday met with outgoing Chinese Ambassador Lu Qing and said his government has always cherished the development of Sino-Gambian friendship, according to a report from Banjul.

Lu Qing, who arrived in Gambia in November 1981, also made farewell calls on Gambian Vice-President Bakary Darbo; Minister of Foreign Affairs Lamin Kiti Jabang and Speaker of the House of Representatives Alieu Sulayman Jack.

MUBARAK RETURNS TO EGYPT AFTER ASIAN TOUR

OW122010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak returned here today from visits to China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Indonesia and Pakistan, which Egyptian Deputy Premier Kamal Hasan has described as "successful."

A number of bilateral agreements on economic and technical cooperation were concluded during Mubarak's visits to these Asian countries.

Speaking of Mubarak's talks in China and Egypt's policy in the introduction of foreign technology, Ossama el Bas, first foreign undersecretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs, told reporters: "There is the very advanced technology of the West such as that of the United States, Europe and Japan. Then there is the intermediate technology such as that of China and India. In many cases our adoption of intermediate technology is more effective because it is less expensive, easier to absorb and more suitable for Egyptian conditions."

LI DESHENG URGES REMOVING 'LEFTISM' FROM ARMY

HK140444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Li Desheng [2621 1795 3932] reprinted from Liaoning's LILUN YU SHIJIAN, No 4, 1983: "Continue to Eliminate 'Leftist' Ideological Influence, Strive To Create a New Phase of Armed Forces Building"]

[Text] The 12th national party congress put forth the program, principles and policies for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. At the same time, it put forth the general demand for creating a new phase of armed forces building. Building our Army into a powerful, modernized, regular and revolutionary Army according to the party's demand is a glorious and arduous task assigned to our Army by the party under the new situation.

Creating a new phase of armed forces building involves work in many fields and entails innumerable tasks. However, judging by the actual conditions, it is first necessary to further eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has accomplished the task of rectifying the guiding ideology, but, this does not mean that various units and departments have also rectified the guiding ideology in their work. Eliminating the "leftist" influence fairly well during a period of time and in doing a certain item of work does not mean that there will be no "leftist" influence during a later period of time and in doing other items of work. The central leaders pointed out that we should not neglect the "leftist" wrong ideas because they are deep-rooted. This estimate completely tallies with the actual situation of our Armed Forces. In my opinion, only when we have properly solved this problem can we better implement the congress program, be ideologically and politically at one with the CPC Central Committee, further emancipate our minds, bravely blaze new trails and create a new phase in all fields of work of the Armed Forces.

Then, in eliminating the "leftist ideological influence, what problems should we pay attention to?

First, we should see that "leftist" and rightist influences exist objectively. However, compared with the rightist influence, the "leftist" influence is primary. We must be firm in eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence. Without a doubt, we must carry out struggle on the two fronts, opposing both the "leftist" and the rightist tendencies. However, in no way does this mean that we should divide our forces to fight first on one side and then on the other without making a distinction between the primary and the secondary. We must proceed from realities, persistently carry out struggle on the two fronts and put the emphasis on eliminating the "leftist" influence. Bringing order out of chaos means eliminating the "leftist" chaos, abandoning the "leftist" mistakes and going back to the correct path. However, some of our comrades do not understand this. They are interested only in criticizing the rightist influence and do not firmly deal with the "leftist" influence. This is shown chiefly in the fact that they are very sensitive to rightist things and apathetic to the "leftist" things. Whenever they meet interference of a rightist tendency or see phenomena which they dislike, some comrades give free play to their "leftist" ideas and often use them to criticize the rightist things and even judge the correct things from the "leftist" viewpoint.



For example, in early 1979 after the emergence of the Xidan democratic wall, some comrades doubted whether the discussion on the criterion of truth and the slogan of emancipating the mind were correct, in early 1980 when the phenomena of indulging in social dancing, wearing flared trousers and singing hit songs appeared, some comrades favored the slogan "promoting what is proletarian and liquidating what is bourgeois"; in 1981 when "Unrequited Love" was criticized, some comrades held that it was necessary to exercise dictatorship in the ideological and cultural spheres; in 1982 when serious crimes in the economic spheres were cracked down on some comrades held that this was a result of the policy of opening to the outside world and adopting flexible economic policies at home and that policy of taking class struggle as the key link should not be done away with. The lack of firmness in eliminating "leftist" things was also shown in the fact that some comrades glanced right and left at each step and followed the old experience of "seeing how the wind blows and sizing up the situation." Instead of considering the objective fact of the prevalence of "leftist" influence and actively carrying out the work in a down-to-earth manner, they moved only when they were pushed by the higher level, and simply stood still when the higher level slackened its grasp. When the situation was unstable, they wanted to turn back and negate some achievements made in eliminating the "leftist" things. We must seriously learn this lesson and firmly eliminate the "leftist" influence. Of course it is necessary to combat the rightist things. But, we should not use this combat task to cover up or replace the combat against "leftist" things and blur the main direction of the fight to eliminate "leftist" things. In no way should we use the "leftist" things to oppose the rightist things, or still less to criticize correct things.

Second, we must draw lessons from the historical course of the formation of "leftist" mistakes and pay attention to the system of eliminating "leftist" ideas. Before the third plenary session and even long before the "Great Cultural Revolution," only rightist ideas were opposed while "leftist" ideas were not allowed to be opposed. Each "leftist" slogan or "leftist" viewpoint was discussed and rediscussed and was repeated every day and every month. All propaganda tools were used so that people lived in a "leftist" atmosphere. "Leftist" policies and "leftist" theories were even written in the party Constitution and the Constitution, turning them into guiding principles for words and deeds and standards for distinguishing rights and wrongs. Thus, the "leftist" influence within our party has the characteristic of being protracted, widely spread and deep-rooted. Therefore, in eliminating "leftist" influence, we must not treat it lightly or carry out our work bit by bit but must pay attention to the system for doing so and do our work deeply and thoroughly. If we say that in the past much effort was made in publicizing and advocating "leftist" mistakes, we cannot thoroughly eliminate them today without making even greater efforts. Therefore, in eliminating "leftist" influence, we must on the one hand make a scientific summary of the nature, root causes and damage of "leftist" ideas and the relations between "leftist" and rightist ideas on the basis of investigations and the integration of theory with practice and, on the other hand, we must create public opinion to thoroughly discredit "leftist" ideas by means of various propaganda tools and forms of education so that everybody will know much about them today, our future generations will remember them forever and "leftist" mistakes will be avoided.

Furthermore, we must acknowledge the influence of "leftist" mistakes in the Army and must have a sense of urgency in eliminating the "leftist" influence.

Since the third plenary session, since Comrade Xiaoping became chairman of the Military Commission in particular, our Army has done a lot of work and scored outstanding achievements in putting things to rights and in eliminating the "leftist" and rightist ideological influence. This should be fully affirmed. However, viewed from certain aspects of the situation in the Army, we must still do a lot of work before we can fulfill the tasks of setting things to rights in practical work. Some comrades are not yet quite determined to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and have not taken effective measures. Consequently, "left" ideas still find support in some units. For example, even now, although some comrades no longer shout the slogan of "regarding class struggle as the key link," they have not changed their habits and methods in looking at things. Although they no longer mention the struggle between lines, they have not changed much their standards for judging rights and wrongs. Whenever the Central Committee puts forward a new policy, some comrades will always first try to find its "orientation" and then ponder over its "nature." They simply ignore whether or not it is conducive to the people and whether or not it has been tested in practice. This shows that the influence of "left" ideas still exists in the Army and the Army still falls short of the demands of the Central Committee to a certain extent. Why it is that in eliminating "left" ideas, some units have not taken big steps and have not done their work thoroughly? I think that the key lies in a lack of a sense of urgency in eliminating the "leftist" influence and blindness exists to a certain extent. Some comrades have the idea of "being consistently in the right." As a matter of fact, after taking charge of the work of the Military Commission, Lin Biao always started with the Army in promoting "leftist" ideas such as "putting politics first," "creative study and application," "three loyals and four infinities" and so on.

If we fail to have a sober understanding of these ideas and conscientiously eliminate them, we will tend to be used to them and be unaware of them in spite of their existence. Some comrades do not gain a correct understanding of the work of "three support's and two military's." They fail to realize the harmful effect of "leftist" ideas because the Army was in a position of "three support's and two military's" during the "Cultural Revolution." If they only note the positive role of the Army in maintaining the situation at that time without realizing the harmful effect of the work to army building and its damage to the prestige of the Army, it will be difficult for them to break with the "leftist" ideas in their feelings. Some comrades fail to have a profound understanding of the harmful effect of "leftist" ideas to armed forces building in peacetime. The rural areas neglect grain production if they practice "leftist" ideas; factories do not pay attention to industrial production if they practice "leftist" ideas; schools neglect the training of competent persons if they practice "leftist" ideas; and the Army will not have combat effectiveness if it practices "leftist" ideas. More often than not combat effectiveness fails to be stiffly tested in peacetime. This has given some comrades a false impression. They hold that since we have successfully carried out our tasks in spite of "leftist" ideas in the past, we can likewise carry out our tasks now whether or not we eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." As a matter of fact, prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, "leftist" ideas had caused serious harm to armed forces building, adversely affecting the prestige of the Armed Forces and weakening their combat effectiveness. It is imperative that we make a sufficient estimate of this matter. If we fail to face to this situation and still act blindly, it will be very difficult for us to open up a new situation in armed forces building.

In eliminating the adverse influence of "leftist" ideas, we should not remain at the stage of declaring our stands but should have practical actions.



This is because the elimination of "leftist" ideas is not our final objective and, by eliminating "leftist" ideas and rectifying the ideological line, we want to reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, emancipate our minds and open up a new situation in all fields of endeavor. At present, in eliminating the adverse influence of "leftist" ideas, it is necessary to carry out reform in accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee. What is referred to as reform is to do away with all rules, regulations and work style that do not conform to the needs of modernization, study new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and establish new rules and regulations. Therefore, we may well say that the outcome of reform is precisely a most practical test in eliminating "leftist" influence.

To do a good job of army reform, we are first confronted with the question of how to understand and deal with the glorious tradition of our Army. A very important point here is to make a concrete analysis of our tradition: Some should be carried forward and promoted but should also be enriched and developed in light of the new situation; some were quite effective in the past but, due to the different historical conditions, should no longer be upheld; and some were correct in the past but, later added with "leftist" content and explained from the "leftist" angle, should now be discarded. We should also note that the glorious tradition of our Army is in itself the outcome of constantly destroying the old and establishing the new in the course of revolution. The most valuable element in the tradition of our Army is to proceed from directly reality, constantly do away with old rules, regulations, practices and work style, constantly study new situations and establish new rules and regulations. We precisely want to carry forward and promote the tradition of our Army with the spirit of reform under the new historical conditions.

The key to the reform is that leading members at various levels must respect the creative spirit of the masses. When carrying out the set of "leftist" things in the past, we often also said it was the mass line. However that was not really trusting and relying on the masses, and in reality, that was "canvassing the masses" based on our subjective will. The policies, principles, measures and methods determined at that time were not created by the masses or based on the consciousness of the masses. Exactly the reverse, they were often subjectively formulated under conditions divorced from social reality and from the masses, and moreover, once formulated we often adopted the form of administrative measures and across-the-board measures to rigidly demand their implementation. What appeared vigorous and dynamic on the outside and instead suppressed and fettered the creative spirit of the masses and resulted in losses to the party, the state and the people. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the fact that the CPC Central Committee has been able to quickly overcome "leftist" erroneous ideas and win the great victory of bringing order out of chaos is basically because it can represent and reflect the interests and aspirations of the masses. By going deep among the masses and relying on the masses, the leading members of the CPC Central Committee have already set an example for us in this respect. We must reform the units in the manner of the production responsibility system in agriculture discovered and affirmed by the CPC Central Committee, bear in mind the characteristics and demands of the times, comply with the wishes of the broad masses of cadres and fighters and give full play to the historical initiative of the masses. We must courageously make investigations. We must neither wait nor rely on others, and having perceived a thing, we must resolutely do it. Especially if the reform is within our functions and powers, we must even more certainly not wait. Naturally, reform is a very complicated matter. We not only must act boldly, but we must also, by means of experiments, conscientiously carry it out in a planned and systematic manner.

At present, a gratifying step has already been made in the reform of the Army.

The training of qualified people for Army and the local use and activity of the Army and civilians together building civilized villages and neighborhoods have provoked a strong repercussion both within and outside the Army. The training of qualified people for Army and local use is an important reform of army building in the new period. As early as 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the plenum of Army commissars pointed out: "Our Army must be more dynamic. Just paying attention to the needs of building the Army itself is not enough; we must also pay attention to the needs of the cadres and fighters transferred to civilian work and demobilized to the localities," and "we must learn all kinds of knowledge. We must enable our cadres and fighters, after their training, to be able not only to wage war but also to carry out socialist construction." Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction conformed to the development of the situation and reflected the demands of the times as well as the aspirations of the broad masses of cadres and fighters. Our Army has always been a great school for the training and tempering of qualified people. In the new period of socialist construction, we must even more give play to the favorable conditions of this great school. We not only must train all kinds of qualified people needed for army building, but we must also train and provide all kinds of qualified people for the localities. This is the new demand made on army building by the times and this is also the contribution the Army should make to the four modernizations. On this matter we must look further ahead, think more carefully and take the long-term view. The activity of building civilized villages and neighborhoods by the Army and civilians together is a reform of important significance adopted by our Army in mass work based on the characteristics of the new period. This is the concrete manifestation of our Army as a vital force in the building of material and spiritual civilizations. Some units have already made outstanding achievements and created many experiences in this respect. We must strengthen leadership, suit measures to local conditions, conscientiously sum up and popularize the advanced experience already obtained and extensively develop the activity of the Army and civilians together building civilized villages and neighborhoods.

The year 1983 is the first year of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and it is also the first year of creating a new situation in armed forces building. The task before us is extremely arduous. As long as we conscientiously continue to eliminate the ideological influence of the "leftist" ideas and conscientiously carry out reform, we will certainly be able to obtain gratifying results in creating a new situation in all fields of armed forces building.

BO YIBO, WANG DAOHAN AT SHANGHAI CONFERENCE

OW132242 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The national conference on technical progress of the machine-building and electronics industries ended this morning. State Councillor Bo Yibo made an important speech at today's meeting.

He called on the machine-building and electronics industries and others engaged in technical transformation throughout the country to proceed by upgrading products and formulating technical and equipment policies as soon as possible. Technical transformation plans should be drawn up for the first group of 550 key technical transformation projects decided upon by the state. At the same time, attention should be paid to their implementation, the spurring of technical progress and bringing about of vigorous development in our country's machine-building and electronics industries.

Bo Yibo also expounded on such questions as further strengthening scientific research and development of new products, insisting on carrying out reforms, closely linking scientific research with production, spurring technical progress, training competent people and rational use of trained personnel.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan suggested at today's meeting that efforts should be made, through the development of 10 major categories of products, including electronic computers, power station equipment, motor vehicles, ships and aircraft, to raise the production and technical levels of Shanghai's machine-building, electronics and other supporting industries as a whole, and to spur technical transformation and progress of all other trades and occupations prior to 1985.

On how to accelerate the technical progress of Shanghai's machine-building and electronics industries, Wang Daohan said that it is necessary to firmly grasp four links: 1) Scientific research and development; 2) import and transformation; 3) digestion and assimilation; and 4) trial-production and regular operations.

Wang Daohan said: Among the 550 key technical transformation projects decided upon by the state for the machine-building and electronics industries, 87 are located in Shanghai. In addition, more than 170 key transformation projects have been arranged by the industrial ministries concerned and Shanghai. Thus, there will be a total of more than 250 projects in Shanghai. Therefore, it is necessary to make overall arrangements in funds, materials, design and construction for the projects to be carried out in an organized way. It is necessary to pay close attention to the appraisal, finalization of design and production of new products. There must be plans for the production of new products, and studies must also be made on supporting policies so that enthusiasm will be aroused in developing new products.

#### SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS TV DRAMA AWARD CEREMONY

OW131153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 11 Apr 83

[By correspondent Sun Wei and reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to present the "Flying Sky Golden Awards" to the winners of the third national outstanding TV drama contest was held at the capital stadium on the evening of 11 April.

Wu Lengxi, chairman of the judging committee, spoke at the award ceremony. He said: The contingent of TV dramatists is still very young. There is room for their improvement. However, they are full of vitality and zeal and are very promising.

Present at the award ceremony were Song Renqiong, Yu Wen, Hua Nan, Zhou Weizhi, Ding Qiao, Chen Huangmei, Jin Zhao, Xia Yan, Yang Hansheng, Zhao Xun, Wu Xua and Ma Yanxiang.

#### DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES MARXISM SYMPOSIUM

HK140309 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Propaganda Department Director of CPC Central Committee Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] Addresses Academic Symposium on "Marxism and Man""]

[Text] GUANGMING RIBAO reported: Secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Propaganda Department Director of the CPC Central Committee Deng Liqun at a recent meeting made an important speech on humanitarianism and other problems.

He said: As academic and theoretical problems, it will be beneficial to discuss humanitarianism, the theory of human nature and alienation. This includes controversies over differing opinions and mutual criticism. Through discussing the problems, we will be able to implement better the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and to create the atmosphere of normal academic discussions, academic controversies and academic criticism.

Comrade Deng Liqun's speech was relayed to the academic symposium on "Marxism and Man" held by the Philosophy Department of Beijing University on the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

Preparations for this academic symposium, which was held from 5 to 9 April, were made 1 year ago. Nearly 100 specialists and scholars from 65 institutes of higher learning, sociological research units and propaganda and publishing departments throughout the country attended the symposium.

Deng Liqun pointed out that we must adopt an honest, serious and scientific attitude toward the discussion on questions of humanitarianism, the theory of human nature and alienation. He said: We cannot discuss the questions for a long time, in a successive and calm manner, and with an attitude, and in the form of seeking truth until we obtain detailed materials, have a comparatively good knowledge of the situation and are fully prepared. According to our level, we will do our best to achieve comparatively good results in the discussion of the questions. The important thing for achieving a comparatively good results is that, with regard to the discussion of academic and theoretical questions, we must be able to create a normal atmosphere, which includes the form and style of discussion as well as the words and language to be used. He pointed out: We must absolutely not create a tense atmosphere and must certainly adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." No personal emotions are allowed to appear in the discussion, nor is anyone allowed to draw political conclusions about others. We should deal with differing opinions with an attitude, manner and language of discussion. Bitterly sarcastic forms and language should be avoided in the discussions. We should adopt a completely comradely, equal and consultative attitude. This is also a modest attitude.

Deng Liqun said: Comrades who take part in the study and discussion should first of all conscientiously read the works of Marx and Engels. There is the question of early and late years with regard to Marx's viewpoints. The two kinds of viewpoints were different from and at the same time related to each other. What were the differences? What were the relations? We cannot force our views on Marx. We should accurately and completely understand the viewpoints of Marx and Engels. After this we will discuss articles and viewpoints in our country. We study these articles and viewpoints again by relating to foreign countries. After we have understood these viewpoints clearly, we can continue to discuss whether these viewpoints can stand the test of practice, and whether they are in line with the original meaning of Marx and with the viewpoints contained in the original meaning of Marx.

Taking Marxist theory on man and its significance in our socialist modernization as its subject, the academic symposium on "Marxismo and Marx" discussed what humanitarianism was, whether there was Marxist humanitarianism, what alienation was, how to understand Marxist theory on alienation of labor and whether there was alienation in socialist society. At the symposium, comrades holding different views spoke their minds and aired their views freely and carried out their discussions calmly and in a contending manner. It was a heated, lively and harmonious symposium.



CUI NAIFU ADDRESSES CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 9 Apr 83

[By reporter Qu Jianchong]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- The eighth national conference on civil affairs opened in Beijing today. This conference will summarize the work in handling civil affairs since the seventh national conference on civil affairs, decide on the main tasks of civil affairs in the new historical period and discuss the question of how to bring about a new situation in this work.

In his report to the conference entitled "Be Determined to Carry Out Reforms and Bring About a New Situation in the Work of Civil Affairs", Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, said: Since the seventh national conference on civil affairs in 1978, tremendous achievements have been made in the work of civil affairs. He then said: Civil affairs departments at various levels did the work in holding direct elections at the county and commune levels from 1979 to 1981. These direct elections are a vivid education among hundreds of millions of people on their being masters of the country as well as a great practical experience for them in this regard. In the past year, many local civil affairs departments have participated in the experimental work of separating government administration from economic management in rural people's communes and establishing organs of state power at the township level, thus gaining some preliminary experience in establishing primary organs of state power in the new historical period. New progress has also been made in the work of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. In a general survey and registration of those who should be given such special care throughout the country, more than 90,000 frame-ups and false and wrong cases involving such people were remedied, and the standards for such special care were readjusted and raised. With the institution of the production responsibility system in the countryside, preferential treatment has generally been given to family members of conscripts in the rural areas. At the same time, the "Regulations on the Commendation of Martyrs" has been promulgated, thus improving the work in this regard. Arrangements have been made for the placement of more than 6 million servicemen in recent years.

Cui Naifu said: Some areas in our country are hit by serious natural disasters every year. Under the party's leadership, civil affairs departments at various levels have vigorously organized the masses to provide for a help themselves by engaging in production and to help and provide relief for one another. Relief funds and materials have been handed out in good time. On the average, relief is provided to 40 million people a year. Activities in helping impoverished households which have started in the countryside in recent years are spreading to various parts of the country. According to incomplete statistics, help has been given to about 3 million impoverished households in various parts of the country in the past 3 years, and more than one-third of them have been lifted out of poverty. Remarkable achievements have also been made in the work among the "households enjoying the five guarantees" [childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] in the rural areas as well as in production for social-welfare facilities and the reform of funeral and interment in various localities.

Cui Naifu said: Civil affairs, which have always been an important part of party and government work, are closely related to the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people. Proper handling of civil affairs is conducive to developing socialist democracy and consolidating the political organs of people's democratic dictatorship; to heightening the Armed Forces' morale and enhancing the modernization of national defense; to safeguarding the livelihood of the recipients of preferential treatment and relief and developing the political situation of stability and unity; and to fostering the communist ethics and building a spiritual civilization.

Cui Naifu stressed that reform is most essential in order to create a new situation for civil affairs. He said: We must, through carrying out reform, develop socialist democracy, improve the livelihood of the recipients of preferential treatment and relief, and build a new socialist relationship among the people.

He continued: At present the reformative policies adopted by the party Central Committee must be implemented in building the political organs and restructuring the administration at the grassroot units. While helping the recipients of preferential treatment and relief, the egalitarian concepts and practices of doing nothing for them but giving them relief and ignoring society's capabilities must be corrected. Families with material difficulties and recipients of preferential treatment and relief must be actively assisted to become well-off through labor. The state and society will work together to do a good job in providing relief. Various responsibility and contract systems must be adopted, and service must be improved through streamlining operation and management so that the social and economic roles of the civil affairs departments, production units and other establishments can be brought into full play.

In his speech Cui Naifu also urged civil affairs departments at all levels to take an active part in building stronger political organs at the grassroot units, saying that it is particularly necessary now to take an active part in changing the commune system of integrating government administration and commune management in the rural areas. He said: The grassroot level is an important foothold for all sorts of work. Building a stronger basic-level political organ is significant for further consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, for bringing about a "comprehensive control" of social order, for arousing the socialist enthusiasm among the people of all nationalities in the country and for ensuring the smooth progress of socialist modernization. Civil affairs departments at all levels must take charge of the daily routine of building the grassroot political organs and consider this an important task. While setting up townships, all localities must also set up the villagers' committees [cun min wei yuan hui 2625 3046 1201 0765 2585]. These committees must mobilize the masses to formulate local regulations and rules and properly handle local affairs according to the Constitution. The role of residents' committees [ju min wei guan hui 1446 3046 1201 0765 2585] as the masses' autonomous organizations in a city or a town must be brought into play in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. He urged civil affairs departments at all levels to intensify investigation and study and improve their own operation while reforming the administrative system and restructuring the administration.

Regarding the settlement of disabled and retired servicemen and retired military cadres, Cui Naifu said: Following the adoption of all forms of systems of responsibilities in agricultural production in the rural areas, new changes have taken place in the rural areas' administrative and distribution system.

To accommodate these changes, the masses have worked out many practical measures of providing preferential treatment to the families of the conscripts, revolutionary martyrs and disabled servicemen residing in the rural areas. These measures must be reviewed in an earnest way so that the measures of providing preferential treatment can be further improved. Recipients of preferential treatment must be energetically assisted to develop production and take the path of becoming well-off through labor. When the state's financial and economic situation has turned for the better and when the people's living standard has improved, the standards of all types of pensions should also be gradually readjusted and various measures must be further improved.

Cui Naifu stressed that civil affairs are broadly related to the masses and society. To make civil affairs a success and create a new situation for civil affairs, the civil affairs cadres not only must be knowledgeable in theories and policies about civil affairs and have broad professional knowledge, they must also have spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. This requires the civil affairs departments to strengthen their own ideological and organizational building, and intensify the study of policies and theories and the formulation of the necessary laws and improve their work style.

Today's meeting was chaired by Zou Entong, vice minister of civil affairs. The meeting is still in session.

#### YANG SHANGKUN MEETS TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

OW131252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Chinese Table Tennis Association met here this afternoon the Chinese table tennis delegation to the 37th world table tennis championships to be held in Tokyo from April 28 to May 9.

The vice-chairman praised the Chinese players for winning all the seven titles at the last world championships staged in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in April of 1981 and encouraged them to give a even better account of themselves and display fine sportsmanship.

The Chinese table tennis delegation, which was formed here recently, is headed by Xu Yinsheng, president of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, with Li Furong, chief coach, as its deputy leader.

The delegation consists of 10 men and 10 women players, who will contend for the seven titles at stake at the forthcoming Tokyo championships.

#### MEETING HELD TO ELECT TAIWAN DEPUTIES TO 6TH NPC

OW132018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- As many deputies will represent Taiwan compatriots in the Sixth National People's Congress as in the last although total number of deputies is reduced.

"This shows the hearty wish of the people throughout the country for Taiwan compatriots to join in the efforts to manage state affairs," said Lin Liyun, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, here today.



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PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

She was addressing a meeting to elect through consultations deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress. She is also the convener of the meeting.

Attending the meeting today are 109 representatives representing nearly 22,000 Taiwan compatriots on the mainland. The meeting will elect 13 deputies to the Sixth N.P.C. according to the decision of the 26th meeting of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Lin Liyun said that the election also showed the special care and concern of the party and the government for the Taiwan compatriots.

She said that the peaceful reunification of the motherland accords with the long-range interests of the motherland and proceeds from the fundamental interests of the Taiwan compatriots. "Only with the reunification of the motherland can the political rights and economic interests of the Taiwan compatriots be guaranteed, and only by relying on the motherland, will the Taiwan compatriots have a bright future," she said.

#### FIRST QUARTER, MARCH INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT REVEALED

OW132010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- China's total industrial output value in March reached 50.7 billion yuan in the people's currency, a new monthly record, the State Economic Commission said today.

The commission called a meeting today to review production in the first quarter of this year and make arrangements for the second quarter. The commission said that the current situation in China's industrial production and communications is good.

Total industrial output value in the first quarter amounted to 138.3 billion yuan, meeting the original target and surpassing the same 1982 period by 6.9 percent. Economic results, however, still need to be further improved, the commission noted.

Energy output continued to increase. While the growth of light industry slowed down in the first quarter, heavy industrial production exceeded the state target by a wide margin. The output value on factories under the Ministry of Machine Building increased by 21 percent in the first quarter to reach 10.96 billion yuan. Output of motor vehicles and walking tractors sharply increased.

The quality of products has improved. Of 105 standards set for the consumption of raw materials, 69 were met or improved, the commission said.

The meeting called on industrial and communications departments across the country to give priority to light industry in the supply of energy and raw materials and in transportation. Light and textile industries should ensure the production of key products, brand-name products, goods needed by minority peoples, foodstuffs for children and popular consumer items.

Industrial enterprises were urged to produce more chemical fertilizer, effective insecticides with low toxic residue, and plastic sheets as well as cement, glass and prefabricated materials for rural house construction.

CIRCULAR ON TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURAL CADRES

OW131411 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] According to reports by JINGJI RIBAO reporter (Tian Jixin) and our station reporter (Wang Yanqing), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee recently issued a joint circular on setting up special classes and social courses for agricultural cadres in the second half of 1983 to especially provide technical training to party and government leading cadres at and above the county level who are under 50 years of age in order to enable all leading cadres in charge of agriculture at and above the county level throughout the country to obtain the educational level of at least a secondary specialized school or college.

Since 1979, the ministry has successively entrusted Beijing Agriculture University, Huazhong Agriculture College, Xibei Agriculture College and 14 other agriculture colleges and universities to sponsor short-term training classes to give rotational training to party and government leading cadres in charge of agriculture at and above the county level. Thus far, some 7,600 have been trained. In order to earnestly implement the central authorities' requirement for a regular and systematic education for cadres, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery has decided, based on universal rotational training, to professionally train agricultural cadres at and above the county level in systematic agrosience and technology, agricultural economy and knowledge in management in order to enable them to become agricultural management personnel with professional knowledge and competence.

PREFECTURE PRIVATELY DISTRIBUTES STATE PROPERTY

HK131016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Private Distribution of State Property by Leading Organs of Xiangtang Prefecture Under Investigation"]

[Text] Leading organs of Xiangtang Prefecture, by taking advantage of the amalgamation of prefectures and cities and structural reforms, have privately sold special-purpose goods, abused the issuance of monetary rewards and appropriated state property, resulting in adverse effects. The Discipline Inspection Committees of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Xiangtang Prefectural CPC Committee have dispatched a group to investigate the matter.

In January this year, the prefecture, under the pretext of rewarding model laborers, distributed the larger part of 1,750 bicycles, which had been purchased for \$110,000 in order to reward the model laborers or sell to foreign-trade production bases, to leading persons and cadres of the institutions directly under the prefectural authorities. Of all these bicycles, 227 were distributed by vice directors of the prefectural finance office, director of the prefectural commerce bureau and manager of the prefectural industrial and mining trade company to "connection households," their relatives and friends. Only 499 bicycles were actually distributed to representatives of model laborers in the prefecture and 65 to foreign-trade production base areas. As most cadres had many complaints about their failure to receive fine-quality and famous-brand bicycles in the distribution, the prefectural leaders instructed the prefectural foreign trade bureau to apply to the Ministry of Foreign Trade for permission to use \$330,000 in foreign exchange of foreign-trade base areas to buy another 6,000 Fei Ge brand bicycles by illegally using foreign exchanges.

Since December last year, some institutions directly under the prefectural authorities have increased the amount of various fees and monetary rewards released to staff members and workers. In nearly 3 months, the prefectural chemical industrial bureau distributed an average of 240 yuan to every staff member or worker as various fees, such as welfare fees, enterprise foundation rewards and financial inspection rewards. According to a cadre of the prefectural finance and revenue bureau, some institutions directly under the prefectural authorities have released monetary rewards, whereas others have distributed furniture, electric calculators, timber and coal (some are used free of charge, some were bought at a very low price). Some units have released a year's advance in various welfare fees. According to investigations, of all 41 units directly under the Xiangtang Prefectural authorities, except for 7 or 8 units in which various fees are released month by month, the remaining 30-odd units have released a whole year's hair-cutting and shampoo fees to every individual and 11 units have already released a whole year's collective welfare to each individual. In this item alone, some 55,000 yuan have been released.

The reason for the above situation lies in leading organs taking the initiative and a handful of leaders giving support. Distributing bicycles, which should be used to reward and sell to foreign-trade production base areas, to delegates attending the prefectural conference of model laborers was decided at the enlarged meeting of the prefectural CPC Committee's Standing Committee. It was also directly instructed by responsible persons of the prefectural administrative office that the prefectural foreign trade bureau apply for the use of foreign exchange to buy another 6,000 bicycles. According to investigations, it was also the prefectural administrative office and the institutions of the prefectural CPC Committee that took the initiative to release a whole year's hair-cutting and shampoo fees. In addition, the ambiguous attitude adopted by the prefectural finance supervision departments certainly added fuel to the flames in the matter.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PROPERTY

HK131020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

["Short commentary": "A Problem Worthy of Serious Attention"].

[Text] Leading organs of Hunan Province's Xiangtang Prefecture, by taking advantage of structural reforms, have violated relevant state regulations to appropriate and privately distribute state funds and property. This case shows that in the current structural reforms, a handful of cadres have a poor understanding of the great significance of the reforms and have adopted a wrong attitude. This is a problem which party committees at all levels must attach great importance to and never neglect.

The structural reform is a profound social revolution as well as a great strategic resolution made by the CPC Central Committee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and for promoting the four modernizations. Now, initial achievements have been made in the structural reform of party and government institutions at the central level, and the reforms are also gradually developing in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The situation is excellent. But we must realize that leading cadres and organs in certain areas have failed to carry out the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and failed to take a correct and active role to lead cadres and masses in carrying out the reforms. Some cadres, because they have been transferred or face the possibility of having to retreat to the second line, have become depressed and refused to grasp work and production.

Some leading cadres, in violation of organizational principles and discipline, have seized the opportunity to exclude those who they do not know and promote those with whom they are familiar, thus adversely affecting personnel arrangements in structural reforms. One or two areas, by taking advantage of amalgamation and cancellation of institutions, have concocted various pretexts to privately distribute public funds and property and to spend money rashly. A handful of leading cadres also have taken the advantage to seize property and money. The private distribution and appropriation of state property and money by leading organs of Xiangtang Prefecture is such a case.

How to treat structural reforms is a severe test for all Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres, responsible cadres in particular. We must stand on the side of the party and people and always seek interests for the four modernizations, the state and people, and not for our own departments, units and individuals. To ensure the smooth progress of the reforms, leading organs and responsible cadres at all levels must seriously study and carry out "certain questions concerning inner-Party political life" and relevant regulations of the new party Constitution, educate the vast number of cadres to study and carry out the series of guiding principles and policies of the party Central Committee on structural reforms, observe relevant discipline and supervise and criticize all unhealthy practices and wrong ideas harmful to the reform. Those who have made serious mistakes must be dealt with according to discipline.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SAFEGUARDING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HK130945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Women's Federations Should Courageously Safeguard Women's Interests"]

[Text] The Jianhu County Women's Federation, which has carried out active struggles against the erroneous practice of infringing upon women's just rights and interests, is worthy of being praised as the "home of women." The women's federations in all other parts of the country must learn from it and also become organizations trusted by the broad masses of women.

In his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The Women's Federation should become a prestigious mass organization, representing the interests of women and protecting and educating women and children." This was an accurate explanation of the nature of the Women's Federation and a correct policy guiding women's work. The Jianhu County Women's Federation has acted in accordance with this policy and has thus enjoyed the trust of the broad masses of women. However, the Women's Federations in some other areas do not care about the weal and woe of the women and fail to reflect their wishes and demands. They dare not carry out struggles against the infringement on the just rights and interests of women and children and dare not justly and forcefully speak for and support women. They are divorced from the masses of women and are not regarded by them as their own organizations. This abnormal phenomenon should be changed as soon as possible. As everyone knows, only when all the mass organizations, including Women's Federations, maintain a close tie with the masses and truly represent their interests, can they enjoy the trust of the masses and have great vitality, and can they give play to their due role.

The new Constitution of our country clearly stipulates that women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, including family, life. However, due to the influence of the remnant feudal ideology, such things as infringing upon the rights and interests of women have happened in some localities.



Some women have been discriminated against and ill-treated since giving birth to girls, and some female babies have been abandoned or killed. Such phenomena as arranged and mercenary marriages, which are rude interference in women's freedom of marriage, have also occurred now and then. These phenomena are incompatible with the nature of our socialist country. The Women's Federations at all levels, which are mass organizations for women, must carry out forceful and resolute struggles against these immoral and illegal acts which infringe upon the just rights and interests of women.

To do women's work well and to protect the just rights and interests of women and children are not only the duties of the Women's Federations at all levels but also important matters for our party and state. Women's organizations serve as links between the party and the masses. The CPC committees in various localities must strengthen leadership over the Women's Federations, enthusiastically support their work and give them a free hand in carrying out independent activities in light of their characteristics.

The Women's Federations must give play to their initiative and enthusiasm and conscientiously implement the policy guiding the work in this field. They must establish close ties with the broad masses of women and effectively strengthen their cooperation with trade unions and the CYL so that they can resolutely and uninterruptedly carry out struggles to protect the just rights and interests of women and children.

#### PLANS TO CURTAIL CONSUMPTION OF OIL ANNOUNCED

OW131406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1350 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- China plans to replace two million tons of petroleum with coal each year so that oil consumption will be reduced by 20 million tons by 1990, according to a national meeting being held here.

China's industrial kilns, furnaces and boilers burnt 320 million tons of heavy and crude oil between 1966 and 1980.

Since 1979, oil-burning thermal power plants with a capacity of 3,865,000 kilowatts have been revamped to use coal. Iron and steel plants have developed a technique to spray coal powder in blast furnaces instead of heavy oil. They have also reduced the oil consumption of open-hearth furnaces and reheating furnaces.

Between 1979 and 1982, China's industrial petroleum consumption was cut by 11 million tons.

The meeting called on industrial departments to turn more oil-burning kilns, furnaces and boilers into coal burning ones wherever feasible.

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 10 APR

OW121209 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] According to a report from FUJIAN RIBAO reporter (Wang Meiling), the 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress concluded this morning. Those attending the meeting heard a report by Vice Governor Wen Fushan on the progress achieved thus far and the future plans in restructuring the provincial people's government. They decided on the schedule for convening a preparatory meeting for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and adopted the draft agenda for the first session of the sixth provincial people congress. They approved the draft namelist of the members of the session's Presidium and Secretariat, its motions examining committee and its committee for checking the progress in implementing the plan to develop the national economy and for examining the budget and the final accounts. They also debated the draft measures for conducting elections and examining motions for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and discussed the work report made by the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress to the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Cai Li, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech before the session concluded. He said: The Standing Committee of the 5th provincial people's congress was established during the historical period following the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a period filled with ups and downs. More than 3 years have elapsed since its establishment at the end of 1979. Thanks to the leadership of the provincial CPC committee as well as the concerted efforts of all its members during the past 3 years or more, the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress made tremendous contributions in furthering the development of socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system and promoting socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the province. After this session many comrades will no longer be Standing Committee members or deputies to the provincial people's congress. They should, however, continue to bring into full play the fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses, play their exemplary role well and strive to do a good job in all types of work.

According to a report from XINHUA reporter (Cai Ginghe), the restructuring of government organs in Fujian has been basically completed. The number of provincial people's government administrative organs -- such as committees, offices, departments and bureaus -- has been reduced from 65 to 39 -- a reduction of 40 percent. This information was included in the remarks made by Vice Governor Wen Fushan at the 20th meeting of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee that was held yesterday.

Wen Fushan said: This time the restructuring was carried out by following the principle of separating government administration from enterprise management, reducing the levels of management, cutting the number of personnel, letting lower-level organs have more power in handling their own affairs, linking one's authority with one's own responsibilities and raising work efficiency. This restructuring was carried out by proceeding from the actual conditions in Fujian and by taking into consideration the special flexible policies that are being implemented in the province as well as the reforms in the economic system that are being carried out in selected localities on an experimental basis.

In the course of restructuring, the organs that overlapped others in function have been closed while the organs that are doing similar jobs have been merged. The organs that can share their offices are now sharing them and organs that should be reduced in size have already become smaller. Administrative units that can be changed into institutions and enterprises have become institutions and enterprises.

He said: In general, the various leading groups have now been formed. According to the statistics compiled by 38 units, a total of 134 new leaders and deputy leaders have been assigned to the new leading groups in these units, an average of 3.5 new members for each leading group -- a reduction of 1.6 from the original number of members. The average age of leaders and deputy leaders in a leading group is now 54.2 -- a reduction of 6.9 from the previous average age. About 38 percent of the members of the new leading groups have received a college-level education, an increase of 26 percent as compared with those in the previous leading groups.

#### ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW121249 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial Women's Congress opened in Hangzhou on 10 April. At 0800 some 1,250 women delegates from all fronts in the province happily came to the Great Hall of the People to attend the opening ceremony of the congress.

The meeting will examine, discuss and approve a work report of the Sixth Executive Committee of the provincial women's federation, elect the Seventh Executive Committee of the provincial women's federation, elect delegates to the Fifth National Women's Congress, commend 1,200 advanced collectives and individuals that have distinguished themselves in activities to become "8 March Red Banner Winners" and "5-Good Families" and exchange advanced experiences.

Attending today's meeting were responsible persons from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district; Wang Fang, Tie Ying, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Zhang Jingtang, Cui Jian, Zhang Zhaowan, (Luo Zhong), (Feng Giyun) and (Gao Jianguo); as well as responsible comrades of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial scientific and technological association, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the meeting. He praised the province's women for having played a tremendous role in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations and affirmed the great achievements scored by the women's federation organizations at all levels.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Fang stressed that it is necessary to think highly of, protect and educate women. He said: The prejudiced attitude of slighting women, which remains from a feudal society that existed for thousands of years, still exists in our daily lives. This prejudice has hampered the advance of our cause. He urged the whole society to strive to foster the good habit of caring for and respecting women. Leading party and government organs should take effective measures to check actions that seriously infringe upon the legal rights and interests of women.



Comrade Wang Fang also urged party committees and governments at all levels to list women's work as an item on their agenda for regular discussion and review. It is necessary to strengthen the building of women's federation organizations at all levels and to bring out the unique role of the women's federation and make it an authoritative mass organization that represents the interests of women and protects and educates them as well as children.

On behalf of the sixth Executive Committee of the provincial women's federation Lu Su, vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, made a work report to the congress.

In the afternoon, the delegates met in small groups to discuss Comrade Wang Fang's speech and Comrade Lu Su's report.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW121441 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] The 24th session of the Standing Committee of the 4th Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee closed this afternoon. It decided that the first plenary session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee will be held on 20 April.

It has been more than 5 years since the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was held in December 1977. The 24th Standing Committee session discussed and finalized the namelist of the members of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee. Of the 620 committee members, some 56 percent are newly nominated. Intellectuals now account for a much larger percentage in the new provincial committee, and the members are younger in average age as compared with the members of the fourth provincial committee. This shows that more intellectuals have been united with.

The standing committee session also discussed and adopted a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee in the past 5 years and more and a report on the motions examination, and decided on the persons who will deliver the reports.

Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session. Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, addressed the meeting. Other vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee present at the meeting were Zhang Renzhi, Zhu Zhiguang, Cai Bao, Wu Youxin, Jiang Ximing, Cui Dongbo and (Feng Qiyun).

NANFANG RIBAO HAILS GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK130819 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Create an All-Round New Situation in our Province's Economic Construction Amid Reform -- Congratulating the Victorious Conclusion of the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the First Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, after 8 days of meetings, victoriously concluded yesterday after completing its tasks according to schedule. This is a gratifying matter in the political life of the people throughout the province. We give warm congratulations!

The provincial people's congress was convened at a time when great successes in socialist modernization have been achieved in our province. As entrusted by the people of the province, and with a high sense of responsibility as masters of the country, delegates to the congress discussed our provincial government work over the past 5 years, and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular. They also discussed and approved the "Outline for the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of Guangdong Province and of Its Society." They affirmed our achievements, summed up experiences and achieved a clear perception of our orientation. They also elected delegates to the Sixth National People's Congress. Through elections, they formed the leading body for the sixth provincial people's congress and decided on the leading persons of the provincial government. Members of the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee conscientiously discussed the report on the work of the fourth Standing Committee, elected a new leading body for the provincial CPPCC and attended the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress as nonvoting delegates. They put forward many valuable opinions and suggestions with regard to our province's socialist modernization. This shows the members' deep concern and high sense of responsibility for our socialist cause. The successful convening of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC will certainly give an impetus to the people throughout the province in going forward with one heart and one mind to fulfill the target of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in ushering in a new situation for our province's socialist economic construction under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. The "Outline for the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of Guangdong Province and of Its Society" stipulates that during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," the development of the national economy must be maintained at a comparatively high speed under the prerequisites of raising economic results. In 1985, total industrial and agricultural output value will be 46.4 billion yuan, a 36 percent increase over 1980, with an average annual increase of 6 percent. The increase in speed of implementation of this plan is higher than the requirement of the state's "Sixth 5-Year Plan" to "ensure a 4 percent increase and strive for 5 percent." It is also higher than the 5.7 percent increase in the province during the period of the "Fifth 5-Year Plan." Therefore, the plan is positive and feasible. As long as we continue to work hard and maintain the momentum of agricultural and industrial increases of the first 2 years of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" period, we will certainly meet the requirements of the provincial people's government and fulfill the target of the plan 1 year ahead of schedule. The final completion of this plan will enable our province's agriculture, light and textile industries, energy industry and construction in communications, foreign trade and special economic zones to develop on a comparatively larger scale. Cultural, educational and scientific undertakings will also develop somewhat. The level of the people's material and cultural life will be raised a step further. Moreover, the plan's completion will create the conditions for realizing the general aim of our province's economic construction and social development in the coming 20 years.

In overfulfilling in an all-round way our province's "Sixth 5-Year Plan," what should we rely on? We should rely on our policies, on scientific methods, on correct leadership and on the masses. As far as economic work is concerned, the key link is to do a good job in reform, so as to enable our foreign policy to be more open and to further enliven the economy of the province.

Reform is the motive force for going forward. The fundamental point is to reform some aspects of production relations that are not suited to the development of the productive forces and to reform some aspects of superstructure that are not suited to the economic base. Specifically speaking, we must lay emphasis on the reform of administrative organizations and of the management system. A host of facts have proved that reform can bring about good economic results, high speed, scientific methods and talented personnel. The agricultural situation in our province is getting better year after year, and great achievements have been made in the building of our special economic zone. To a certain extent, this could not have been done without carrying out reform. Of course, to do a good job in reform, we must further emancipate the mind and proceed from our actual conditions. We must not do anything in a "hue and cry" manner. Nor must we transplant anything indiscriminately. In whatever field we carry out reforms, we must focus our attention on developing production, science and technology and exchange, on overcoming the egalitarianist practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot," on the tapping and training of talented personnel and on raising the level of the people's material and cultural life. Through reform, we can make our province's administrative organizations and management system more suitable for carrying out our open foreign policy and for enlivening the economy of our province.

What is worth mentioning is that after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council approved our province's exercising special policies and flexible measures, and required our province to open up more to the world and relax the policies carried out in the province, energetically expand foreign trade, boldly introduce foreign investment and run special economic zones on the principle of self-reliance. This is an important decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council with regard to speeding up our province's socialist modernization. It is also an important step in reforming our economic and management systems. Practice has proved that carrying out an open-door policy and enlivening the economy of the province are related to and promote each other. In carrying out an open-door policy and building special economic zones, we have broken away from conventions in respect to economic construction. This has enabled us to have a wider field of vision, to carry forward the work of enlivening the economy of our province and to bring out superiority into play. The relaxation of the policies carried out in the province and the enlivening of the economy will, in return, guarantee and promote the implementation of an open-door policy. We must conscientiously sum up and apply this experience, persistently carry out special policies and flexible measures, do a better job in reform, enable the practicing of an open-door policy and the enlivening of the economy to promote each other, closely combine enlivening the economy with strengthening the management system and speed up the building of material and spiritual civilization. In this way, we can build our province into our motherland's southern gate, politically stable, economically thriving, scientifically advanced and culturally developed, where the people are exceptionally well-off.

The era is advancing. We are confronted with glorious and arduous tasks. Uniting closely around the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, we will study hard, boldly create new things, further strengthen the unity between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government, strengthen the unity between our people and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese and bring all positive factors into play to overfulfill our province's Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and in an all-round way.

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 12 APR

HK130212 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Summary] The 18th meeting of the 5th Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanning today. The agenda is as follows: 1) to approve the decision of the Standing Committee on establishing a Credentials Committee; 2) to listen to an explanation given by the regional government on the trial draft of regulations for the control of nature reserves, and to approve the regulations; 3) to listen to an explanation of the state of preparations for the first session of the sixth regional people's congress and proposals for its agenda; to approve decisions on the date for the session and on the agenda; 4) to examine and approve the report of the Credentials Committee on the credentials of deputies to the session; 5) to consider and approve relevant decisions, resolutions, appointments and dismissals.

Standing Committee Chairman Huang Rong presided at the meeting. The meeting today adopted a decision approving the establishment of the Credentials Committee.

HENAN: LIU JIE AT PARTY-BUILDING MEETING

HK121033 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Summary] The third national symposium on party-building teaching in party schools opened in Zhengzhou today. "The central subject under discussion at this symposium is to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, study the new party Constitution and make ideological and theoretical preparations for rectifying the party within the whole country in the second half of this year. In accordance with the spirit of the conference of the CPC Central Committee and the second national conference on party school work and in order to meet the needs in educational regularization in party schools, the symposium will study the problem of reforming party-building teaching."

Jiang Nanxiang, member of the CPC Central Committee and first vice president of the High Central Party School; Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; and Liu Zhengwei, secretary of provincial CPC committee, attended this morning's meeting and spoke. Li Baoguang also attended this morning's meeting. Attending or attending as nonvoting delegates are responsible comrades of relevant central departments and party schools of all provinces, cities and autonomous regions and personnel who are engaged in party-building teaching, a total some 220 people.



In his speech, Jiang Nanxiang said: "This national symposium on party-building in party schools throughout the country is held after the 12th party congress and the second national conference on party school work. How to implement the spirit of the 12th congress and the national conference on party school work in the course of party-building teaching in party schools is the central content of this symposium. At the second conference on party school work, leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee gave important instructions on party school work."

In his speech, Jiang Nanxiang expounded the basic spirit of these instructions. He explained the important significance of shifting short-term rotational training of cadres to regularized training of cadres in party school work. He said: "To achieve this shifting, party schools must conduct all-round and systematic reform in the aspects of student enrollment, teaching contents and the teaching method. Only by doing so can we meet the needs of the four modernizations." In his speech, he also pointed out the importance of party-building teaching in the party school subjects as a whole. He emphasized: "In the course of party-building teaching, it is necessary to seriously do well in studying the new party Constitution. We must make good ideological preparations for the rectification of the party to be conducted throughout the country in the second half of this year." He said: "Every Communist Party member must not only seriously study the new party Constitution but also publicize and defend it in the course of practice. We must act as qualified Communist Party members."

In his speech, Liu Jie said: "It is an arduous task to build our party well and build our party into a core that leads all people throughout the country to embark on the four modernizations. We must work very hard. Therefore, we must resolutely implement the new Constitution that was adopted at the 12th congress. In accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, we must do well in the party-building teaching and train party members and cadres."

Liu Zhengwei's speech consists of three parts: The first and the second parts summarize the tortuous course of development of Henan Province over the past 30-odd years. He said: "This tortuous course is closely related to party-building. Between the founding of our country and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we had successful experiences in party-building and also had serious faults and setbacks. Through turning chaos to order since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party-building has returned to the correct Marxist road, the situation of the party has improved very greatly, the prestige of the party is being restored and enhanced and the main current of the ranks of the party is pure and powerful."

The title of the third part of Liu Zhengwei's speech is "Rectify the Party in a Planned, Systematic and All-Round Way and Achieve the Basic Improvement of Party Work Style in Henan." He said: "While fully affirming the results and the main current, we must clearly see that the problems of impure ideology, organizations and work style still exist in the party in Henan and that party work style has still not basically improved. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee, we must completely rectify party organizations by stages and in groups in 3 years from the second half of this year. This is a major task of the whole party and is also an important subject which must be studied in party-building."



(Zhou Yi), director of the party-building teachers' office of the high central party school, presided over this morning's meeting. (Wei Gingong), vice president of the party school of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered the welcoming speech at the meeting.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 17 APR

HK130159 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The 21st meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Wuchang today. Vice Chairman Lin Musen gave a report on the preparatory work for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress. It was decided that this session will open in Wuchang on 17 April. The meeting approved the report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee's Credentials Committee, and affirmed that the 976 deputies elected to the session meet the demands of the law and the criteria for deputies; all their credentials are valid.

There have been good changes in the structure of the deputies to the sixth people's congress. The proportion of deputies from science and technology, culture and education and other intellectual circles, democratic parties and non-party patriotic democratic figures has doubled compared with the fifth congress. All the deputies have educational standards enabling them to read the congress documents independently.

The meeting also discussed and approved other business. The meeting will continue on 13 April.

EIGHTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD

## Resolution on Work Report, 5-Year Plan

HK110915 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The First Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress Adopts Resolution on the 'Government Work Report' and the 'Sixth 5-Year Plan of Beijing Municipality'"]

[Text] The full text of the resolution on the "Government Work Report" and the "Sixth 5-Year Plan of Beijing Municipality" adopted at the first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress is as follows:

Resolution on the "Government Work Report" and the "Sixth 5-Year Plan of Beijing Municipality" of the first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress

(Adopted by the first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress on 24 March 1983)

The first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress approves the "Government Work Report" made by Mayor Jiao Ruoyu on behalf of the municipal people's government and approves the "Sixth 5-Year Plan for National Economy and Social Development of Beijing Municipality." Partial changes needing to be made in fulfilling this plan should be submitted by the municipal people's government to the municipal people's congress Standing Committee for examination and approval.

The session holds that in the past 3 years, the municipal people's government has, under the leadership, and with the concern of, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, depended on and organized the masses of the people to energetically implement a series of the party's principles and policies and the four instructions concerning the principles for building the capital given by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat so that all fronts have made gratifying progress in their work. The major tasks of Beijing's national economy and social development put forward in the government work report and the Sixth 5-Year Plan conform with the actual conditions of Beijing. The fulfillment of these tasks will raise the building of the capital's spiritual and material civilization to a new level. The session calls on all the people of the municipality to resolutely implement the magnificent program for socialist construction formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress and the new constitution adopted at the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, further implement the four instructions concerning the policy for building the capital given by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and various policies, carry forward the spirit of daring to blaze a new path, conduct overall reforms systematically, resolutely, in an orderly manner, under guidance and by steps, learn from the advanced and overtake the advanced, work cautiously and conscientiously, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work and struggle for the fulfillment of various tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the creation of a new situation in all fields in the socialist modernization of the capital!

## Work Report Approved

HK110800 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Resolution on the Work Report of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Adopted by the First Session of the Eighth Beijing People's Congress on 24 March 1983"]

[Text] The first session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress delivered by Jia Tingshan, chairman of the committee, and expressed its satisfaction with the committee's work in the past 3 years. The Standing Committee of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress should conscientiously study, publicize and implement the "Constitution of the PRC" and resolutely safeguard the dignity of the Constitution. It should vigorously exercise the power that is imbued to it by the "organization act of the various levels of local people's congresses and local people's governments of the PRC" and made great efforts to promote the development of socialist democracy and the legal system in the capital. Moreover, it should maintain close ties with the deputies to the congress and the masses of people, strengthen and improve its work and play the role of the local organization of state power in order to continue to carry out the CPC Central Committee Secretariat's directive on the four-point directive on the principle related to the construction of the capital and strive to create a new situation in the capital's socialist construction.

## Text of Work Report

HK130534 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 2

["Resolution on the Work Report of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Adopted by the First Session of the Eighth Beijing People's Congress on 24 March 83"]

[Text] Since its establishment in December 1979, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee has conscientiously carried out the resolutions adopted by the municipal people congress, the line, the principles and the policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 4-point instructions of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee concerning the guidelines for the capital's construction. The Standing Committee has played the role of a local government organ of power in the capital's material and spiritual civilization drive, in the development of socialist democracy as well as in the improvement of socialist laws. In accordance with the "local organic law," the municipal people's congress Standing Committee has convened 26 sessions in the past 3 years, dealt with 66 topics for discussion, adopted resolutions and decisions and formulated proposals. The people's congress has examined and approved the appointment and removal of 514 state officers. It has elected an additional six delegates to the National People's Congress. It has made work reports in the last 2 years at the previous two sessions of the people's congress. Now we make a report on work since the close of the sixth session of the seventh municipal people's congress in March 1982, as follows:

1. Organize and discuss the draft of the revised constitution and strengthen local legislative work.

The municipal people's congress Standing Committee has held a meeting and made a decision on demanding the whole municipality to discuss the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" following its publication. From May to August last year, municipal organizations at all levels, departments and grassroots units, under the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, conducted study and discussion. The Standing Committee and parties concerned organized various forums attended by people of democratic parties, mass organizations, national minorities, religious circles, Taiwan compatriots, overseas Chinese, youth and women. Three training courses and experience-exchange meetings were organized. Following the approval and the publication of the new constitution, the Standing Committee held a meeting to conduct study and discussion on the new constitution and urge the members of the Standing Committee and deputies to the people's congress to conscientiously study the new constitution and abide by it in an exemplary manner in order to lead the people in the capital to abide by the new constitution, wage a struggle against those who violate the constitution and turn the constitution into a powerful legal weapon for protecting the building of the four modernizations, for running the country well and giving the people peace and security.

The promulgation of local laws and regulations has important significance for ensuring the correct application of the constitution and laws and putting the work in various fields on legal course. Since 1981, authorized by the municipal people's congress and its Standing Committee, we have promulgated local laws and regulations putting emphasis on strengthening municipal administration and construction such as the "provisional transportation regulations in Beijing," the "management regulations of preservation of cultural relics," and the "procedure governing the examination and approval of extension of deadlines on handling complicated criminal cases." Following the development of municipal construction and the increasing task of pulling down residential buildings and resettling inhabitants, the Standing Committee examined and approved the "regulations governing the construction and removal of buildings and housing arrangements" in December 1982, which were promulgated and enacted by the municipal government. The Standing Committee has made, at the same time, work preparations for formulating other local laws and regulations. The Standing Committee has strengthened supervision over the implementation of laws and regulations, and at meetings held by the Standing Committee, listened to reports on preservation of cultural relics and tree planting in the city. It has convened a special conference on examining the application of laws and regulations.

2. Discuss and decide on certain important issues in work in the municipality, centering around the continuous implementation of the four directives based on the principles governing the building of the capital.

To work out an overall plan for urban construction in line with the four directives is the key to turning our capital into a new modernized socialist city. The Standing Committee discussed the "Plan and Program (Draft) for Beijing City Construction" in 1980 and then arranged an urban construction plan exhibition for deputies to the municipal people's congress. On this basis, at the conference held in July 1982, the Standing Committee specially examined the "Plan and Program (Draft) for Beijing City Construction." The conference decided that, based on the proposals put forward at the discussion, the municipal government should make necessary revisions on the plan and program (draft) and submit them to the State Council for examination and approval, and then put it into effect.



One of the important requirements laid down by the four directives is to vigorously promote an economy that suits the special conditions of the capital. In August 1982, the Standing Committee listened to a report on industrial production made by the municipal government. It affirmed the achievements made in the industrial and communications field. It urged cadres in industrial departments to correct their thinking and shift their work to improving economic results. It listened to and examined a report on "Agricultural Production in the Outskirts of Beijing and on Proposals for Future Development Plans" made by the municipal government. It urged the municipality to further implement and improve the various systems of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and to do a good job in popularizing and applying technological achievements scored in agricultural fields. It urged the urban areas to give full support to rural areas and attach great importance to construction in mountain regions. The Standing Committee convened a special conference to listen to a report on reform in commercial enterprises. It conducted investigations and study in this respect.

One of the important things that the Standing Committee grasped was to crack down on criminal activity in the economic field that poisoned the general mood of society and hampered economic construction. It listened to and examined a report by the municipal government. Marked success were achieved in the struggle.

Last year, the Standing Committee listened to several reports made by the municipal government on "Strengthening Public Health Work by Carrying Out the Policy of Putting Prevention First in Medical Work," "Further Developing Sports in Order To Raise the Athletic Level in our City," "Creating a New Situation in Tree Planting by Mobilizing the Broad Section of Masses" and on "Family Planning in Beijing and Proposals." The Standing Committee urged quarters concerned to regard these tasks as an important part of carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and in strengthening the building of spiritual civilization. It put forward suggestions on improving leadership and management, which promoted the development of the work.

3. Organize members of the Standing Committee and delegates of the municipal people's congress to inspect, investigate, supervise and examine the work of government, courts of justice and the procuratorate.

Last year, to bring the initiative of the members and delegates into full play and to enable the Standing Committee to fulfill its function in a satisfactory manner, the Standing Committee arranged for its members and the delegates to make inspections and to conduct investigations and study in various forms. It also held forums on special topics. The result was satisfactory.

The above activities were conducted in the following ways:

The first was to make preparations for the Standing Committee to discuss and decide on important problems.

The second was to center the inspection and investigation on local legislation, laws and regulations.

The third was to promote the implementation of relevant policies and to solve some questions that the masses were concerned about.

Last year, the Standing Committee did a lot of work in supervising the departments concerned to handle proposals put forward by the deputies and letters from the people.

Leading cadres of the Standing Committee personally handled key proposals. They directly examined and handled 119 letters from the people, so that some important problems were solved.

4. Take care of the election of delegates to the eighth municipal people's congress.

The seventh municipal people's congress expired in November 1982. According to the relevant stipulations of the "local organic laws" and "election procedures," the Standing Committee regarded the election of new delegates as important work to grasp.

In foreign affairs, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee received the Diet friendship delegation of Tokyo, Japan, which has become a friendship city with Beijing. It also received state and local parliamentary delegations or friendship delegations from 24 countries, including Korea. This promoted the friendship between peoples.

The Standing Committee strengthened its ties with prefectural and county people's congress Standing Committees. It invited them to attend its relevant conferences as nonvoting delegates and entrusted them to gather proposals from the people on draft laws and regulations. The Standing Committee conducted various inspection, investigation and examination activities with their cooperation.

In the past few years, the Standing Committee fulfilled its function according to the laws. It has done a lot of work, made some progress and gained experiences. However, the Standing Committee still has a long way to go in meeting the requirement of strengthening democracy and the legal system. Not enough local laws were formed. This remains a weak link. The Standing Committee lacks regular inspection and effective supervision of the implementation of the laws, regulations and policies. Some work is too generalized and lacks effectiveness. Its organization and tasks do not correspond to each other. Efforts should be made to improve this weakness. We should continue to emancipate our minds and to work hard. We should be bold in carrying out reforms, and in destroying the old and establishing the new. We should strive to turn the Standing Committee into a powerful local government organ of power and work institution so that it will play its proper role in political life as well as in the construction of the four modernizations in the capital.

#### HEBEI'S GAO YANG URGES LEADERSHIP IMPROVEMENT

OW110539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 9 Apr 83

[By reporter Jiang Shan]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, recently urged all prefectural, city and county party committees in Hebei to further improve their leadership ideology and methods and take the whole situation into consideration while carrying out reform.

During a recent study tour in Langfang, Shijiazhuang and Hengshui Prefectures, Gao Yang was gratified to find that cadres at all levels were dedicated to carrying out reform. However, he also found that certain leading cadres only concentrated on agricultural reform and paid little attention to industrial and commercial development, cultural and educational work and people's health.

He maintained that, as far as prefectural, city and county leaders are concerned, it is an ideological mistake if they only pay attention to agriculture, ignoring industry and commerce, and it is also a mistake if they only pay attention to agriculture, industry and commerce, ignoring the people's educational, medical and cultural needs. He said such mistakes are incompatible with the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

Gao Yang pointed out that a local party committee's responsibility is to take the whole situation into consideration, but that it would fail to do so if it only pays attention to work in one area and ignores that in another. He said: If the party committee of a county, city or prefecture does not pay attention to industrial development, the rural areas' modernization will be delayed, more job opportunities cannot be created in cities and rural areas, the local financial revenue will be affected and local construction projects will be hindered. He added that the backwardness of primary and secondary education in some localities today is intolerable. If the party committees of these localities fail to improve the situation resolutely, development in many other areas will be affected. Gao Yang pointed out: "A comprehensive improvement program will not be possible if the whole situation is not taken into consideration, and if a comprehensive improvement program cannot be carried out, there cannot be a balanced development in the economic, cultural and other sectors."

Regarding how to improve the leadership methods so that the whole situation can be taken into consideration, Gao Yang said:

First of all, we must pay attention to investigation and study and train cadres in conducting investigations.

Second, we must study hard and strive to be socialist-minded professionals, capable of shouldering the heavy responsibility of accomplishing the four socialist modernizations.

Third, party and government work must be properly separated. As a decisionmaking organ, the party committee must consider it its unshirkable responsibility to make decisions on major projects. But, except for party affairs, it must let other quarters carry out what it has decided upon, and should not take over the job, let alone monopolize it.

Gao Yang added that the party committees should still be responsible for checking how the projects have been accomplished in other quarters.

#### NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

SK110206 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] After a 5-day session, the 21st Standing Committee session of the 4th regional CPPCC committee successfully concluded on 9 April. The session decided to hold the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee in Hohhot on 18 April. The 21st Standing Committee session is the last session of the fourth CPPCC committee. The session concentrated discussions on all items on the agenda for the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

During the session, Standing Committee members heard the report on preparatory work for the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee and discussed and approved the draft agenda and schedule of the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee; departments, the number of members and persons selected to participate in the session; namelists of the Presidium, secretary-general, executive chairmen of the session; and the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the motions examination commission of the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

The session relayed the guidelines of the national CPPCC-sponsored forum of secretary-generals of all provincial, municipal and regional CPPCC committees, approved the report on handling motions by the fifth Standing Committee of the fourth regional CPPCC committee, and discussed and approved the draft work report by the fourth regional CPPCC committee Standing Committee.

Attending the session were some leading comrades of the regional CPPCC committee, including Chairman Kui Bi and Vice Chairmen Peng Sike, Zhou Beifeng, Sun Lanfeng, We Daping, Zhao Zhanshan, Wang Jiangong, Qi Yongcun, Liang Yiming, Hu Zhongda and Wei Zhaorong.

#### NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

SK120219 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] After satisfactorily concluding all subjects under discussion, the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the fifth regional people's congress ended in Hohhot this afternoon.

The meeting adopted the decision on convening the first session of the sixth regional people's congress, approved the namelist of members of the Credentials Committee and examined the report on handling motions proposed by representatives of the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress and draft regulations on regional grassland management.

During the meeting, members heard and adopted the report on the examination of representatives participating in the sixth regional people's congress by the Credentials Committee and validated the qualifications of 801 representatives.

Ting Mao, chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, chaired the meeting. Attending the meeting were some vice chairmen of the regional people's congress, including Kergen, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Seyinbayar and Ochir Hotokto. Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court; (Bai Shijing), chief of the regional people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the relevant regional departments and organs of the regional departments and organs of the regional people's congress Standing Committee.

#### NEI MONGGOL's ZHOU HUI AT DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE

SK070745 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] At the regional party discipline inspection work conference, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, called on the party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels, this year, to grasp, in a planned and step-by-step manner, two, three or several prominent issues that will arouse a strong reaction from the masses and will greatly influence the major step to correct the party workstyle, to organize relevant departments to cooperate with each other, to work and struggle in coordination and to create a new situation in promoting endless improvements in the party workstyle.



Comrade Zhou Hui said: At present, our region's party work style has markedly improved and is improving continuously. One of the prominent manifestations is that in the course of replacing old cadres with new ones and promoting cooperation between old and new cadres in the highest leading organs of the party, the people of high and lower levels are stable in thinking and all work is proceeded normally. However, we must also note that we still have many problems in our party work style and we still need to do lots of work to improve it.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Fundamental improvements in the party work style can only be achieved gradually in the course of reform. All discipline inspection commissions at all levels must actively participate in the reform and be promoters of the reform. Efforts must be made to strictly investigate those cases and persons involved in resisting and sabotaging the reform and those persons who neglect their duties and willfully take advantage of the reform to engage in unhealthy practices, to create ideological confusion, to form gangs and cliques to carry out unlawful organizational activities and those persons who engage in spending without restraint and who have appropriated public funds and property. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over the investigation work and strictly deal with all erroneous actions when they are discovered so as to ensure smooth progress for reform.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: To effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style, first of all, leadership at all levels must actively go into action and take the initiative in correcting personal unhealthy practices. Only by doing so, can we have the initiative in leading the whole party in striving for fundamental improvements in the party work style. If you indulge yourself in unhealthy practices and are not determined to correct them, then you are not qualified and will have no courage to correct other people's unhealthy practices. In this regard, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must set strict demands on leading cadres and investigate and strictly handle all problems when they are discovered. Officials must not shield each other.

Comrade Zhou Hui called on leaders at all levels to have courage to grasp and deal with unhealthy practices and be brave in dealing with difficulties. He said: At present, all localities, departments and units have basically understood their own problems concerning the party work style. The next step is how to do a good job in improving it. Party committees at all levels must overcome the listless state of leadership, enhance morale and work hard. All cases involving violations of discipline must be dealt with. With the spirit of being greatly responsible to the party and the people, and regardless of all kinds of resistance and where it comes from, we must be perfectly impartial, must value facts, adhere to principle, be upright and never stoop to flattery and must wind up all cases. Our regional CPC committee resolutely supports your work. Persons who engage in retaliation must be strictly dealt with when they are discovered. No one is allowed to frame a case against another person and all false accusations must be refuted. In addition, we must pay attention to policies, and guard against the leftist ideological influence, the "great flourish" work style and a mass movement. We must stress facts and quality, persist in the principle of relying mainly on education supplemented by punishment and do more ideological work.

#### TIANJIN CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

OW110336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Tianjin, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- The first session of the Seventh Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, which lasted for 9 days, closed this morning. Chen Bing [7115 0393], former deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, was elected chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee.

The meeting also elected 15 vice chairmen. With the exception of the newly-elected Wang Enhui [3769 1869 1920], the remaining 14 vice chairmen were reelected, namely, Zhu Ziqiang, Li Shusen [2621 2562 2773], Luo Ningxian, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Tifei, Huang Yusheng, Miao Tianrui, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu (female) and Liao Canhui.

Of the 140 members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee elected at the meeting, 89 are non-party personages, 8 are of minority nationalities, 19 are women and 65 are newly-elected.

#### CPPCC Session Concludes 11 Apr

SKI21015 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Having satisfactorily completed all items on the agenda, the first session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee successfully closed on the morning of 11 April after a 9-day session.

Kang Tiejun, permanent chairman of the Presidium, chaired the closing ceremony. The session elected Chen Bing, chairman of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee. Some vice chairmen were elected, including Wang Enhui, Zhu Ziqiang, Kang Tiejun, Li Shusen, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Chen Ruyu, Zhou Ru, Zhao Jinsheng, Lou Ningxian, Huang Yusheng, Huang Tifei, Yu Songting, Liao Canhui and Miao Tianrui -- the members are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.

The session adopted the decisions by the first session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee and the report on examination of motions.

Chairman Chen Bing made a speech at the closing ceremony.

He said: During the session, members with a high sense of responsibility played their parts as masters to conscientiously discuss key issues on the two socialist civilizations for our municipality and on CPPCC work. They were full of confidence and pledged to contribute to the implementation of all decisions of the session.

Chen Bing made suggestions on creating a new situation in the CPPCC work.

1. Bring the functions of the CPPCC into full play to serve the socialist modernization.
2. All democratic parties, industrial and commercial federations and people's organizations should give full play to their superiorities and specialties and be brave in blazing new trails and in opening up new special roads for the work.
3. Efforts should be made to support the party and the government to conscientiously implement the policy towards intellectuals and to achieve the intellectual work.

4) Act in unison with the party and the government to further implement the party's policies towards intellectuals, on democratic parties, towards former industrialists and businessmen, on affairs concerning nationals living abroad, on Taiwan, towards nationality, on industrial and communications departments and towards former Kuomintang persons who revolted and crossed over.

5) Efforts should be made to organize and arouse members to voluntarily enhance their study.

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING HELD

Chen Weida Chairs Session

SK090711 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the 1st session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its 3d meeting on the afternoon of 8 April. The meeting was presided over by Zhao Jun, executive member of the Presidium. The meeting listened to the situation on deliberations for the draft lists of candidates for chairman, vice chairmen and members of the 10th municipal people's congress Standing Committee, for mayor and deputy mayors, for president of the municipal higher people's court, for president of the municipal intermediate people's court, for chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate, for procurator of the municipal people's sub-procuratorate and for Tianjin's people's deputies to the Sixth NPC.

On the night of 8 April, the Presidium of the 1st session of the 10th municipal people's congress held its 4th meeting. The meeting was presided over by Chen Weida, executive member of the Presidium. The meeting listened to the report on the preliminary election for chairman, vice chairmen and members of the 10th municipal people's congress Standing Committee, for mayor and deputy mayors, for president of the municipal higher people's court, for president of the municipal intermediate people's court, for chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate and for procurator of the municipal people's sub-procuratorate.

Standing Committee Elected

OW092339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Tianjin, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- This afternoon, the 1st session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress elected Zhang Zaiwang [1728 0375 2489] as chairman, and Bai Hua, Le Zhongyuan [2621 0022 0997], Zhou Shutao, Zhao Jun [6392 0971], Lu Da, Xu Ming (female), Yang Jianbai [2799 1017 4101], Fan Quan, Han Tianyao [7281 1131 5069], Wu Zhen [0702 7201], Yu Fujing and Shi Jian [4258 1017] as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress. Shi Jian was also elected as the concurrent secretary general of the Standing Committee.

The session also elected Wang Yongchen [3769 3057 5256] as president of the Tianjin Supreme People's Court; Wang Cunshan [3769 1317 1472] as president of the Tianjin Intermediate People's Court; Liang Guoqing [2733 0948 1987] as chief procurator of the Tianjin People's Procuratorate; and Chang Wei [1603 0251] as chief procurator of the branch of the Tianjin People's Procuratorate.

The session also elected 51 deputies of Tianjin to attend the Sixth National People's Congress. Among them are Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC national committee; Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932], wife of the late Mr Fu Zuoyi; Han Quanhua [7281 2938 5478], wife of Mr Wei Lihuang, and Chen Yunliang, an outstanding badminton player of our country.

#### Congress Session Ends

SK110937 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Thanks to the concerted efforts of all the people's deputies, the 1st session of the 10th municipal people's congress concluded on the morning of 10 April after successfully completing various items on the agenda of the congress. The closing rally was held at the auditorium of the Youyi Club with a total attendance of 738 deputies. The rally was presided over by Yan Dakai, executive chairman of the Presidium.

The rally first examined and approved the report of the Motions Examination Committee on the situation of motions raised at the 1st session of the 10th municipal people's congress. The rally unanimously adopted the resolution of the 1st session of the 10th municipal people's congress concerning the report on Tianjin's 6th 5-Year Plan, the resolution concerning the main points of the 1983 Tianjin plan for economic and social development, the resolution on approving the 1982 Tianjin final accounts and the 1983 budget and the resolution on the work reports of the municipal higher people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, delivered a closing speech.

Executive chairmen of the rally held on 10 April were Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Chen Bing, Wang Enhui, Tan Shaowen, Zhao Jun, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Xu Ming, Yu Fujing, Huang Difei, Zhao Jinsheng, Yang Tianshou, Yu Songting and Liao Canhui.

#### TIANJIN ELECTS NEW MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

OW091750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Tianjin, Apr 9 (XINHUA) -- Li Ruihuai was reelected mayor of Tianjin at the first session of the 10th municipal people's congress of Tianjin here this afternoon. Re-elected vice-mayors were Wu Zhen and Liu Jinfeng, and newly elected vice-mayors were Liu Zengkun, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun and Li Lanqing. Their average age is 55.5 years below that of the leaders of the last municipal government. Among the seven leaders, six are university educated, and two are former senior engineers.

Yao Jun, 57, a non-communist party member and a former senior engineer, graduated from a university in Shanghai in 1948. Chief engineer of the chemical industry corporation of Tianjin before the election, he has studied English, Japanese, German and Russian and has conducted research in science and technology.

A university graduate after China's liberation in 1949, 51-year-old Li Lanqing specializes in management of enterprises and has experience in foreign trade. He has been in charge of foreign investment in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade before becoming vice-mayor.



## Government Views Current Tasks

SK111120 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] After the 1st session of the 10th municipal people's congress elected the mayor and deputy mayors, the newly formed municipal people's government held its first Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 10 April to discuss the current tasks. Mayor Li Ruihuan presided over the meeting.

The meeting maintained that the term of office of this new government is a critical period for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. During its 5-year term of office, it should fulfill Tianjin's Sixth 5-Year Plan, contribute to the three fundamental turns for the better and achieve decisive progress in the fields of reform and technical transformation, therefore, its responsibility is heavy.

The members of the government unanimously pledged to unite as one, be assiduous in their work, be bold in making innovations, serve the people wholeheartedly and live up to the expectations of the people throughout the municipality.

The meeting emphatically discussed the issue of paying attention to reform to promote production and various items of work. In the first quarter of this year, the situation in industrial production and revenue was not good enough and many problems existed. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to solve these problems. Through carrying out reform, people's enthusiasm and sense of responsibility should be enhanced and their work efficiency should be raised.

The meeting maintained: To create a new situation, new measures are necessary. To this end, the meeting adopted some measures for improving leadership and workstyle. The meeting also discussed and assigned duties to leading members of the municipal people's government.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA AT COMMENDATION RALLY

SK081123 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Summary] "According to our reporter and a reporter from TIANJIN RIBAO, on the afternoon of 7 March, the Tianjin CPC Committee and the people's government held a ceremonious 1982 commendation rally for the individuals and collectives that made outstanding contributions to building the two civilizations. The rally mobilized large numbers of workers and staff members across the municipality to contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in 1983. The central rally places was set up at the municipal people's gymnasium and branch rally places were set up in various districts. Attending the rally were leaders of the municipality, including Chen Weida, Yan Dakai, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Wang Enhui, Yang Huijie, Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, (Xiao Yan), (Liu Dongchun), (Yang Jianheng), (Du Jinfei), (He Bomo), (Wang Jidong), Lu Da, Xu Ming and Liu Jinfeng."

"In his report, Chen Weida extended warm greetings and sincere solicitude to the model laborers and collectives on behalf of the municipal CPC committee and the people's government and called on them to make still further progress and make new contributions to the building the four modernizations. Chen Weida said: The current political and economic situations of our country are very good.

Like other places across the country, the whole situation of Tianjin is also very good. This year great achievements have been scored on all fronts. In the sphere of organizational reform, many units have resolutely and soundly reorganized their bodies. Some 40 units at the district and county levels have established new leading bodies. The reorganization of leading bodies of various industrial, communications, mechanical and electrical departments has also been basically finished. The leading bodies of the municipal CPC committee and the people's government were reorganized in July 1982. Recently, the CPC Central Committee has approved the establishment of the new leading body of the municipal CPC committee.

"In the face of excellent situations, we must stay sober-minded and should never rest content with our achievements, taking pride in them. We should notice that many new problems in our work have not been solved and thus our task is very arduous. This year we should continually and penetratingly implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, pay attention to economic work, speed up the pace of organizational reform, group reorganization and economic reform in line with the plans of the CPC Central Committee, integrate the reforms with economic readjustment, enterprise consolidation and technical transformations, accelerate the transformation of industrial technology and should create a new situation in the two civilizations. Workers across the municipality must clearly understand their present task and current situation, further enhance their spirit, morale and confidence, have the courage to shoulder heavy burdens, engage in production all the time and strive to fulfill the 1983 production target and various other quotas.

"In his speech, Chen Weida emphatically spoke of the issue on reforming the economic system. To achieve success in reforms, the most important thing is to clearly understand the importance and urgency of reforms. At present, a major problem of enterprises is backward methods in operation and management. This backwardness has been manifested in the following two aspects: first, the managerial system is too rigid, thus seriously hampering the initiative of the masses and fettering the development of productive forces. Second, in the sphere of the distribution system, the practice of eating from a common big pot and the egalitarianism have prevented the people from forging ahead. Equal treatment has been given to those who have done more and better work or done less and worse work, thus dampening the initiative of workers and staff members.

"Therefore, to develop the four modernizations, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms. To achieve success in reforms, it is necessary to define the general principle guiding the reform, that is, carrying out reform in line with the practical situation and in a systematic, resolute, planned and well-guided manner. At present, we should understand not only the importance but also the complex nature of reform." The problems in reforms should not be solved through arbitrary measures. In the sphere of distribution, the relations among the interests of the state, collectives and individuals should be correctly handled so as to ensure that the state gets a larger portion than the enterprises and the enterprises get more than individuals.

"Chen Weida stressed the necessity of correctly understanding the position and role of knowledge and intellectuals. He said: Along with the further development of socialist revolution and construction, a correct way to give full play to the role of knowledge and intellectuals has become increasingly important."

In other words, the way to give full play to the role of knowledge and intellectuals bears on the success or failure in fulfilling the four modernizations in our country in which the development of economy and culture is relatively backward.

In his report made at the recent meeting for marking the centenary of Marx's death, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically expounded the way for our party, working class and laborers to correctly approach the matters on knowledge and intellectuals. We working class, all laborers and all the party members, cadres at all levels in particular, should raise their understanding to the high plane of the ideology of the CPC Central Committee and overcome various erroneous practices in treating knowledge and intellectuals. To give full play to the role of intellectuals in building the four modernizations, it is necessary to overcome various kinds of prejudice against intellectuals. Both intellectuals and workers are the masters of our country. In our municipality, intellectuals, scientific and technical personnel and workers have closely cooperated with one another and made concerted efforts to solve problems, resulting in great achievements. However, we should also notice that many problems still exist in our work towards intellectuals.

Chen Weida also stressed the necessity of strengthening the education in communist ideology. He said: While building a modern socialist enterprise, it is not only necessary to have advanced technical equipment, modern scientific and technical knowledge and updated managerial system and methods, but also necessary to have communist ideology. We should use strong and powerful ideological and political work to ensure the socialist nature and orientation of enterprises and to guarantee that enterprises, workers and staff members are correctly implementing the principles and policies of the party and the state.

Over the past few years, various fronts in the municipality have done much work in strengthening political and ideological work and in conducting education in communist ideology and many successful experiences in this regard have been gained. In the years to come, various departments in the municipality should vigorously conduct emulation drives of learning from the advanced and encourage more and more workers and intellectuals to plunge into the activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

The working class is the locomotive of the times. Workers throughout Tianjin Municipality must enhance their spirit, go all out and be pioneers in the course of reform and strive to make due contributions to fulfilling the fighting goal put forward by the 12th party congress.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS CPPCC SESSION 11 APR

SK121212 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the first session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee has opened this afternoon in Harbin City.

Attending the session were 458 CPPCC members of various nationalities from various circles throughout the province. Seated in the front row on the session's rostrum were executive chairmen of the session, including Li Jianbai, (Bao Tong), Wang Minggui, (Yang Zirong), Tang Liandi, Guo Shouchang, (Li Min), (Wang Dexin), (Hu Yuquan) and (Ma Xinquan). Seated in the front row on the session's rostrum were leading comrades of the party and government organs, including Li Lian, Chen Junshen, Zhao Dezun and Wang Yilun. The opening ceremony of the session was held at 1400 this afternoon, at which Comrade Li Jianbai made an opening speech.

In his speech, Comrade Li Jianbai stated: The session is chiefly aimed at further implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, at implementing the principles set forth by the CPC Central Committee for the drive of reform and the guidelines of sixth enlarged meeting of the fourth provincial CPC committee, at summing up the CPPCC work done in the past 5 years; at discussing issues on how to create a new situation in the CPPCC work, at electing members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and at attending as observers the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress at which all observers will join the congress's discussions on the province's Sixth 5-Year Economic Plan and the 1983 plans for the national economy and social development, as well as on the province's great plans for building socialist modernization.

At the session, Comrade Tang Liandi on behalf of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee delivered a work report in which he first reviewed the work done by the CPPCC committees at all levels across the province in the period since the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, particularly since the Third Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In his work report, Comrade Tang Liandi put forward the following points: 1) To create a new situation in the CPPCC work, it is necessary to observe the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, to act according to the new Constitution and the new CPPCC regulations and rules and to implement the CPC Central Committee's guidelines on conducting overall reforms. On the basis of earnestly summing up experiences and lessons, efforts should be made to do away with outdated things and to create something new so as to render service for the fulfillment of the three tasks of the 1980's and the general target for the new historic period. All of these principles should be regarded as the guiding ideology of creating a new situation in CPPCC work; 2) It is necessary to give full scope to the CPPCC superiority in the country's political life and in the program of achieving the four modernizations and to expand its service range for the modernization program; 3) It is necessary to further do a good job in conducting theoretical exploration and setting forth policies for the united front in the new historic period and in conducting among the people propaganda work and education on the importance of the CPPCC work; 4) Efforts should be made to continuously help the party and the government vigorously carry out their policies on the united front work, particularly to give them more powerful assistance in implementing the policy on intellectuals; 5) Efforts should be made to further enhance the relationship and coordination between the CPPCC and various democratic parties, mass organizations and other social circles; and 6) It is necessary to upgrade understanding on the importance of the drive for reforms, to actively join the drive and to be promoters in carrying out reforms.



At the session, Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Wang Yilun also made a speech.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Junsheng stated: The united front of China has formed and developed through long revolutionary struggles. In the new historic period, its position and role have become more and more important, the number of people at whom the united front work directs has continuously increased and its work scope has been continuously expanded. The united front will continue to have great vitality in the coming long historic period. As long as the CPC exists in this country, we have to uphold the cooperation between party and nonparty persons and to uphold the existence of the united front. Therefore, succeeding in the united front work constitutes a long-term strategic task of our party. The CPPCC committees at all levels belong to the organizations of the patriotic united front that contains the people of various nationalities and from various levels, parties and mass organizations, and patriotic personages from various circles and all patriotic forces. These CPPCC units have taken an important position in the country's political system have and played an important role in realizing the four modernizations in the country and in democratizing the country's political life.

Along with the new change of class relationship in the country, members of democratic parties have become a part of the working people and masters of the country. The democratic parties' supervision over the CPC is in keeping with the close cooperation between the democratic parties and the CPC. Their supervision is aimed at strengthening cooperation. This is the newly-developed relationship of political friends, which can urge party and nonparty persons to further understand the principles of mutually showing utter devotion and mutually sharing honor and disgrace and to ensure that they are able to commonly enjoy honor in success and share disgrace in failure. In implementing the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, both party and nonparty persons should make concerted efforts to fulfill the task. In particular, comrades of our party should play a leading and guiding role in this regard and pay attention to combating and changing out-of-date organizations' ideology and methods and to setting aright the attitude toward the democratic parties, nonparty personages, mass organizations and personages of various circles, particularly toward intellectuals.

Nonparty friends should dare to be true friends of the party, truly display the spirit of the country's master and dare to speak bluntly and frankly in offering proposals and conducting criticism against the party's principles and policies and the work of the party and the government. Our party persistently supports and encourages personages of various circles to foster or carry forward such a practice.

The CPPCC organizations at all levels should attach great importance and make use of the function of political consultation and conducting democratic supervision and play their important role in building a highly developed democracy.

Beginning 12 April, the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee will hold group discussions.

#### HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

SK100633 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] The 20th session of the 5th provincial people's congress Standing Committee concluded on 9 April.

Through discussions and examinations, the session unanimously approved the draft agenda of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, draft namelists of the Presidium and secretary-general of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, draft namelists of the budget and motions examination committees of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the work report by the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and namelists of representatives participating in the sixth provincial people's congress.

During the session, (Zhang Wenlin) deputy secretary-general of the provincial people's government and vice chairman of the provincial greening committee, made a report on the 1982 provincial obligatory tree planting activity, and Deputy Governor Xie Yunqing delivered a report on our province's situation on food sanitation work and on the implementation of the PRC's regulations, effective on 1 July, on food sanitation. The session adopted the two reports and approved decisions on the implementation of the PRC's regulations on food sanitation and on further strengthening food sanitation management.

Vice Chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee Lu Guang chaired the session. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, spoke at the session.

#### HEILONGJIANG PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CONGRESS HELD

SK130949 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] According to our reporters, a preparatory meeting for the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. Seated on the rostrum were the chairman and vice chairmen of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting approved the namelist of the Presidium and the secretary general for the sixth provincial people's congress, the agenda of the congress and the namelists of members of the congress' budget and motion examination committees.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech in which he stated: The 1st session of the 6th provincial people's congress will be convened under the excellent situation in which the people across the province are deeply implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, are studying the new Constitution and are making efforts to create a new situation in building socialist modernization. The convocation of the sixth congress represents a major event of political life among the people across the province and also represents the powerful motive force of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the province and building socialist democracy and legal systems.

In referring to the task of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, Comrade Zhao Dezun stated: The first session of the congress is chiefly aimed at discussing economic work, such as approving the Sixth Provincial 5-Year Economic Plan and the tasks for 1983 and at electing the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial people's congress.

As of today, 890 deputies from various nationalities and circles throughout the province have arrived in Harbin City. The first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be opened at the provincial exhibition hall on the morning of 13 April.

Following the preparatory meeting, the Presidium of the first congress' session held its first meeting, which was presided over by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the fifth people's congress Standing Committee.

At the meeting, permanent chairmen of the Presidium were elected, schedules of executive chairmen and the session's agenda were formulated, deputy secretaries general for the session were elected and the deadline for deputies to file motions was fixed.

The following is the agenda of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress: 1) Governor Chen Lei will deliver the work report of the provincial people's government; 2) Deputy Governor Hou Jie will deliver reports on the Sixth Provincial 5-Year Plan for the national economy and social development and on working out details of the draft plan for 1983. The work report of the provincial people's government and the resolutions on the Sixth Provincial 5-Year Plan for the national economy and social development and on the draft plan for 1983 will be approved; 3) Acting Director (Chen Bingjun) will deliver reports on the provincial final accounts of 1982 and on the draft budget of 1983. The resolutions on the final accounts of 1982 and on the draft budget of 1983 will be approved; 4) Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, will deliver the work report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. The resolution on the Standing Committee's work report will be approved; 5) Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's court, will deliver the work report of the higher people's court; 6) (Yi Jie), chief procurator of the provincial procuratorial office, will deliver the work report of the provincial procuratorial office. The resolution on the work reports of the higher people's court and the procuratorial office will be approved; 7) elections will be held for provincial deputies to the Sixth NPC, for chairman, vice chairmen and members of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee, for the governor and deputy governors of the provincial people's government, for president of the provincial higher people's court and presidents of various prefectural intermediate people's courts, and for the chief procurator of the provincial procuratorial office and chief procurators of various prefectural branch offices; and 8) others.

#### JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

##### Li Youwen's Resignation Approved

SK100943 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the 5th provincial people's congress held its 16th meeting in Changchun on 8 April. At the plenary session held on 8 April, the meeting read out the letters by Li Youwen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and by Li Mengling, vice chairman, on their requests for not being nominated as deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. The meeting also read out the letters by Vice Chairmen Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan and Zhang Kaijing asking not to be nominated as candidates for vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

At the plenary session held on the afternoon of 9 April, the 16th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress Standing Committee, unanimously approved, through repeated discussions, the letters to Chairman Li Youwen and Vice Chairmen Li Mengling, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan and Zhang Kaijing, accepted the requests of Chairman Li Youwen and Vice Chairman Li Mengling for not being nominated as deputies to the 6th provincial people's congress and agreed on the requests of Vice Chairmen Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan and Zhang Kaijing for not continuing in the leading post.

The plenary session held on the afternoon of 9 April also adopted the decision of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee concerning the establishment of the Credentials Committee.

## Committee Session Concludes

SK120229 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] After a 4-day session, the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress successfully concluded in Changchun today.

The meeting decided to convene the 1st session of the 6th provincial people's congress Standing Committee and relayed the guidelines of the 26th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th National People's Congress.

After conscientious discussions, the meeting unanimously approved the decision on convening the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and examined and approved the work report by the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the report on handling the motions proposed by representatives of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress by the provincial people's government and the report on examination of representatives participating in the sixth provincial people's congress by Liu Cikai, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

The meeting also discussed and approved the namelists of selected members of the Presidium, the secretariat-general, the Budget Committee and the Motions Examination Committee. The meeting examined work reports by the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate and approved items on personnel appointments and removals.

Attending the meeting were some vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shousuan, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan and Renqin Zhamusu. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Wang Guanchao, deputy governor; Wang Jiren, president of the provincial higher people's court; Xin Cheng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the Changchun and Jilin City and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees and local offices of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.



LEADING GROUPS FORMED AFTER NINGXIA REFORM

HK081126 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Leadership Groups Formed in the First Batch of Regional-Level Units To Undergo Structural Reform"]

[Text] After carrying out reforms the first group of 27 regional-level organs to carry out structural reforms have merged into 15 units and new leadership groups have been formed in accordance with the principle of being small in number but highly trained and the policy of being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. These cadres have been checked by organizational departments and approved by the regional CPC committee.

Leadership groups formed after carrying out reforms have the following characteristics:

1. These leadership groups are small in number but highly trained. Before making adjustments, there were 94 directors and deputy department directors (directors and deputy directors of bureaus, institutions and offices) in the former leadership groups. After making adjustments, the number has been reduced to 56 people, 40.4 percent less, and the average number of leading cadres in each unit is 3.7. Both the agriculture and animal husbandry department and the urban and rural construction department have been formed, respectively, by merging four former units. Each of these departments formerly had 13 leading cadres at the department level. At present, one has only four and the other has five. The problems of overstaffed and overlapping organizations and having too many people in leadership groups have basically been solved.
2. The average age of leadership groups has been lowered. Before making adjustments, the average age of leading cadres at the bureau and department levels of these units was 58. After making adjustments, it has dropped to 51.9, 6.1 years younger than before. There were originally 38 leading cadres who were over 60 years old, accounting for 40.4 percent of the total number of leading cadres. At present, only 3 leading cadres who are 60 or older remain, accounting for 5.4 percent of the total number of leading cadres at present. The percentage of leading cadres younger than 50 years old has increased from 8.5 percent to 28.6 percent. The average age of the former oldest leadership group has been reduced from 62.7 to 54.8. The average age of the former youngest leadership group has been reduced from 53 to 46.7. The average age of cadres newly promoted to the leadership groups is 47.9. The youngest is only 39.
3. The number of cadres with at least a senior middle school education in these leadership groups has increased. Before making adjustments, among leading cadres at bureau and department levels of these units, those at or above the senior middle school level accounted for 40.5 percent, and among them those at the college and university level accounted for only 16 percent. After making adjustments, those at or above the senior middle school educational level account for 75 percent and among them those at the college and university level account for 37.5 percent. Fourteen new leadership groups have over 50 percent of their members at or above the senior middle school level and 10 groups have over one-third of their members at the college and university level.
4. The percentage of minority nationality cadres has increased. Ten of these 15 leadership groups have minority nationality cadres and among them 6 have minority nationality cadres as their number one official. After making adjustments, the percentage of minority nationality cadres in the leadership groups of these 15 units has increased from 20.2 to 26.8 percent.

SIXTH QINGHAI CPC CONGRESS HELD 4-9 APR

## Presidium Meets 5 Apr

HK060202 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The presidium of the sixth Qinghai provincial party congress held its second meeting on 5 April. Zhao Haifeng, member of the presidium standing committee, presided. The meeting discussed the provincial CPC committee's opinions in principle on personnel arrangements and debated the lists of candidates for membership of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, and the provincial discipline inspection committee.

## Committee Namelists

HK100800 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The sixth Qinghai provincial party congress held a full gathering today to elect the sixth provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, and the provincial discipline inspection committee. The new provincial CPC committee has 41 full and 11 alternate members. The provincial advisory committee has 34 members and the provincial discipline inspection committee 25. Comrade Ma Wanli was the executive chairman today.

The following are the members of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of strokes in their surname: (Ding Youde), (Ma Xiang) -- Hui nationality, Ma Wanli, (Ma Yunbiao) -- Tu nationality, (Wang Xiwen), (Wang Dingyu), (Yin Kesheng), Yabulong -- Mongol nationality, (Shi Keming), (Xing Jingcai) -- female, (Zuoba) -- Tibetan nationality, (Shu Qinglin) -- Tibetan nationality, Wu Shengrong, Liu Feng, (Liu Libin), (An Guiming), (Li Yang), (Li Dingshan), (Yang Shengjie), Shen Ling, Wang Fuxiang, Song Lin, (Song Tashan) -- female, (Mu Yishan), (Zhang Shangkun), (Zhang Jimin), (Chen Yunfeng), (Guan Xu) -- Tibetan nationality, Zhao Haifeng, (Jin Shengqing), (Qin Shengrong), (Desangduojie) -- Tibetan nationality, (Yin Yongzhang), (Gao Qiliang), (Huanjiecailang) -- Tibetan nationality, Huang Jingbo, Kang Shichang, (Yan Wenjin), (Han Yingxuan) -- Sala nationality, (Jing Shengming), (Xue Ge).

The following is the list of members of the provincial advisory committee, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Yu Bo), (Yu Zhongyan), (Yu Shengsi), (Yu Shengren), (Wang Shiyan), (Wang Yinguang), Zhaxiawangxu -- Tibetan nationality, Yin Boxi, (Wu Jinxian), (Tao Tian), Liu Guangdi, Liu Chengyun, An Jin, (Kang Luyin), Du Huaan, (Zhong Mingqing), (Li Yin), Li Enpu, (Li Fengding), (Yang Ziyu), (Xu Guang), Zhang Guosheng, (Zhang Genzhi), (Fang Zhixian), (Zhao Yin), (Zhao Jianxin), (Qian Ping), (Gao Rongxian), (Guo Zhicheng), Guo Ruozhen, (Fu Ding), (Pei Yangdou), (Fan Wenquan), and Xue Jianmin.

The following is the list of alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, in order of the number of votes received: (Gu Maochen), (Zhong Fangzhi), (Zhong Pei), (Zhong De) -- Tibetan nationality, (Sun Chunlei) -- female, (Han Deming) -- Hui nationality, (Ma Shiqing) -- Hui nationality, (Liu Guangzhong), (Peng Qingling) -- female, (Xu Fangzhi) -- female, (Tian Shanlou) -- female.

The following is the list of members of the provincial discipline inspection committee, in order of the number of strokes in their surname: (Wang Jing), (Wang Congkuan), (Wang Lisheng), (Dapa) -- Tibetan nationality, (Liu Libin), (Xu Xinling) -- female, (An Jiayang) -- Tibetan nationality, (Xu Binsheng), (Zhu Fangxiu) -- Tibetan nationality, (Li Lingjing), (Li Zhuona) -- Tibetan nationality, (Yang Deshan), (Miao Tian), (Lajiacaidan) -- Tibetan nationality, (Zhang Zilian), (Chen Xifu), (Zuo Yuande) -- Tibetan nationality, (Zuonancairang) -- Tibetan nationality, (Guo Shaozhong), (Guo Changyun), (Huang Zhengren), (Huang Caiqing), (Yan Wenjin), (Han Farong), (Wei Hongqi).

Concludes 9 Apr

HK110215 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Summary] The Sixth Qinghai provincial party congress concluded yesterday afternoon. Comrade Zhao Haifeng presided at the closing ceremony. The congress approved the work report of the fifth provincial CPC committee and passed a resolution on it; it also approved the report of the provincial CPC committee's provisional discipline inspection committee and adopted a corresponding resolution. Comrade Ma Wanli delivered the closing speech. The congress ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

NEW QINGHAI CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS 1ST PLENUM

## New Leading Body

OW121912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 12 Apr 83

[By reporter Liu Jintong]

[Text] Xining, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Congress was held in Xining from 4 to 9 April and elected the Sixth Qinghai CPC Committee. The committee held its first plenary session on 11 and 12 April and elected the Standing Committee, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee. Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo [7806 7234 3134] and Ma Wanli were elected secretaries. Huanjiecailang [1360 3635 2088 6745] (Zang nationality) and Liu Feng [0491 2800] were elected deputy secretaries. Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee also include: Wu Shengrong, Han Yinxuan [7281 2019 6693] (Salar nationality), Yan Wenjun [7051 2429 1498], Chen Yunfeng [7115 0061 1496] and Yin Kesheng [1438 0344 0581].

There are a total of 10 newly elected members on the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, a reduction of 6 members from the former standing committee. Their average age is 57.4, or 4.1 years younger than before. Among the Standing Committee members, three have attended college, and 70 percent have a senior-middle-school or higher educational level. Deputy Secretary Huanjiecailang and Standing Committee member Han Yinxuan are both outstanding young cadres of minority nationalities who have grown up after liberation. Both have a senior middle-school education.

## Further on Plenum

HK130128 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held its first plenary session on 11 and 12 April. The meeting today was presided over by Comrade Zhao Haifeng. All members of the provincial advisory committee and discipline inspection committee were invited to attend as observers. The meeting unanimously approved the results of elections for chairman, vice chairmen and standing committee members of the provincial advisory committee and secretary, deputy secretaries and standing committee members of the provincial discipline inspection committee. It approved a decision of the provincial CPC committee on strengthening party spirit and improving leadership style.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng spoke at today's meeting. He dwelt on five issues centering on this year's work:

1. Continue to get a good grasp of studying the 12th party congress documents and seriously convey and study the spirit of the provincial party congress. He said: The main documents of this congress were drawn up under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit. We must put the spirit of the 12th party congress in command of the study and implementation of our party congress documents. In studying and implementing the spirit of the provincial party congress, we must spend a time working up a momentum and seriously organizing study and discussion, so that the targets of endeavor and tasks set by the congress will go deep into people's minds and be translated into the spontaneous action of the party members, cadres and masses.
2. We must unswervingly do a good job in structural reform. He said: Structural reform is one of the central tasks for this year. We must unswervingly do a good job in this work in accordance with the arrangements of the central authorities. He pointed out: The core question in structural reform is to readjust and assign the leadership groups at all levels. In selecting and assigning leading cadres, we must meet the demand of revolutionization, younger age, better education and greater specialization and the principle of ability and political integrity, and strictly enforce the political, cultural and age requirements.
3. We must seriously do a good job in party rectification and promote a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The key to whether such a fundamental turn for the better can be accomplished in Qinghai lies in the resolve and hard work of the party organizations at all levels and especially of the new provincial CPC committee. The most important thing is to succeed in two respects: 1) The leaders must take the lead; 2) we must be bold in tackling and taking charge of things.
4. We must get a really good grip of economic work. He said: Promoting economic work is the basis of doing a good job in all other work. It cannot be relaxed at any time.
5. We must strive to improve our work style and strengthen unity in the party. He said: The decision on strengthening party spirit and improving leadership style which we have adopted reflects the resolve of this provincial CPC committee to improve leadership methods and work style. The decision must be strictly practiced and translated into action the moment it is published.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said in conclusion: We shoulder the arduous task of developing and building up Qinghai. The provincial CPC committee leadership must establish a good work style and be leaders in creating a new situation. We must be modest and prudent, work hard, and lead the party members and people of the province to continually promote socialist construction in the province. We should strive for new achievements every year.

MA WENRUI AT SIXTH SHAANXI CPC CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

HK100552 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the sixth Shaanxi provincial party congress was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting approved the agenda for the congress, as follows: 1) to examine and approve the report of the fifth provincial CPC committee; 2) to examine and approve the work report of the provincial CPC committee's provisional discipline inspection committee; 3) to elect the sixth provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, and the provincial discipline inspection committee.



The meeting elected a 55-member congress presidium and the secretary general. Comrade Ma Wenrui presided at the meeting and made a speech.

The meeting also approved the list of names of the 10-member credentials committee.

The presidium held its first meeting yesterday afternoon. The meeting elected a 22-member standing committee. The names are as follows, in order of the number of strokes in their surname: Ma Wenrui, Bai Wenhua, Bai Jinian, Lu Jianren, Mo Lingsheng, Wu Qingyun, Li Qingwei, Li Sengui, Li Xipu, Chen Yuanfang, Zhang Fanghai, Yan Kelun, (Luo Wenzhi), Zhou Yaguang, Tao Zhong, Zhang Ze, Liang Qi, Chang Lifu, Xie Huaide, Dong Jichang, Zeng Shenda, and Cai Changyuan.

The meeting approved the lists of names of the executive chairmen and deputy secretaries general, and also the congress agenda. Comrade Ma Wenrui presided.

#### Congress Opens 10 Apr

HK110252 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Summary] The sixth Shaanxi provincial party congress opened in Xian this morning. Executive Chairman Zhang Ze declared the congress open and made a speech. He stressed: "In building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must uphold the basic principles of Marxism, the four basic principles and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In carrying out economic reforms, we must have boldness to break down the old and establish the new, and also have the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. We must unswervingly follow a new path of relatively realistic speed and relatively good economic results that brings tangible benefit to the masses."

Zhang Ze pointed out: "In order to create a new situation in socialist modernization, we must rectify and build well the party organizations at all levels throughout the province, to truly make them strong leadership cores leading the modernization drive. We must do a good job in promoting cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of old by new, and build the leadership groups well. We must do a good job in discovering, employing and cherishing talented people. This is the people's hope and also the inevitability of history. The party organizations must uphold the principle of assigning people to posts on their merits and the principle of ability and political integrity, and carry out four transformations of the cadre force. The old comrades must enthusiastically support young comrades in taking up leading posts. The young comrades must sincerely respect and cherish the old comrades."

Comrade Ma Wenrui then delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. "The report was in five parts: 1) review of the past and [words indistinct] new tasks; 2) building the foundation for vigorous economic development and carrying out reforms in the economic field; 3) building socialist spiritual civilization and carrying out education in communist ideology; 4) building democracy and building the legal system; 5) party building and party rectification."

"In his report, guided by the 12th party congress spirit, Comrade Ma Wenrui summed up work since the 5th provincial party congress and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, analyzed the favorable conditions for vigorously developing the province's economy, and put forward the tasks, principles, policies and measures for the province in the new historical period."

TAIWAN GENERAL WANG SHENG VISITS U.S.

HK140748 Hong Kong CHUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Mar 83 p 1

[CHUNG PAO dispatch from San Francisco: "General Wang Sheng Concludes Secret Visit to the United States -- Significance of His 9-day Activities Extraordinary"]

[Text] After a 9-day top-secret visit to the United States, General Wang Sheng, director of the General Political Warfare Department of the Nationalist Government, left San Francisco for home by China Airlines on the 15th and arrived in Taipei on the 16th.

Wang Sheng left Taipei for San Francisco by China Airlines on the 6th. From there, he took another plane to Washington and visited the Pentagon. After that, he went to New York to make contacts and pay visits in order to improve U.S.-TAIWAN relations. All these activities were carried out in secret. According to reports, during his visit to the United States, Wang Sheng was taken care of by people sent by the highest U.S. intelligence and security organizations and his itinerary was arranged by them.

Since the establishment of official diplomatic relations between Communist China and the United States, there has been no formal official contacts between the United States and Taiwan. Whenever any important political figures of the Nationalist Government visit the United States, they usually request, before or after their arrival, that no reports be made public in newspapers. Because of Wang Sheng's influence on Taiwan's military, political and intelligence units and his special political position, it is only natural that news reports about his current visit to the United States on invitation are not desirable.

Nevertheless, although both the United States and Taiwan have taken every measure to keep Wang Sheng's visit to the United States secret, news about it has circulated very fast. Some sensitive people here regard Wang Sheng's visit to the United States as quite extraordinary and think that this may mean that the Americans have positively realized Wang Sheng's future political position in the Nationalist Government.

Most political observers think that Wang Sheng will quite probably become a member of the collective leadership of the Nationalist Government. However, President Chiang Ching-kuo is still in good health. Therefore, whether Wang Sheng will take over the post of defense minister of the Nationalist Government before long may be closely related to his current visit to the United States.

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